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HOW JUICE OF CANE IS WEIGHED

A Machine at Iron Works Which is Accurate.

One of the most recent and valuable inventions in connection with sugar production not only in the Hawaiian Islands, but in all sugar-producing countries, is the new cane-juice weighing machine, being built by the Honolulu Iron Works, the patent for which was taken out on February 26, 1901, by C. Hedemann, manager of the iron works, and now held by the latter company. There are two machines already set up in the main shop of the works where they have recently been examined by sugar men. All who have taken the pains to make a careful study of the automatic features of the machine pronounce it one of the most important additions to the profitable production of sugar, in that it gives an accurate measurement of every drop of juice that goes into the machine.

The smaller machine which is now being constructed by the iron works has the appearance in miniature of the walking beam mechanism of a side-wheel steamer. The mechanical weighing features are so delicately adjusted that it takes but the weight of a drop of cane juice to tip the weighing pan over and allow the contents to run into a tank, when its holding capacity has been reached, at the same time shutting off the flow until the opposite side of the pan is presented for filling. By the same automatic process the flow is again started, each tilt being automatically registered. The machine now on exhibition consists of a pipe lying horizontally across the top of the weigher. This supplies the juice into the machine which is originally brought from a tank and deposited directly into the feed pipe. The juice will pass from the feed pipe through a slit on the under side into a copper spout. This spout discharges in turn into the so-called weighing box, made of copper, which is partitioned in the center, the ends being open.

The weigher is adjusted to tip one side or the other by the reception of a certain amount of juice. In the copper spout is a knife-shaped blade, which, by an arrangement can be turned to the right and left, thus diverting the juice into one partition of the weighing box or the opposite side as the case may be. When the juice commences to enter the feed pipe and is discharged through the nozzle into the copper spout, it will fill one side of the weighing box. When the quantity of juice collected in that partition has reached a certain weight the weighing box will turn down, being mounted on knife edges, and discharge the contents into the tank below, from which it is taken for further treatment into containers made for the purpose.

By turning the weighing box down, the other partition of the weigher is raised up and puts the partition in the center of the box in such a position that the copper spout will discharge into the new new side thus presented. As soon as the box commences to tilt over, the knife-shaped cut-off plate will make a quick move, thus shutting off the flow of the juice into the partition which was filling, and turning the flow over into the other end. The quick movement of this cut-off plate eliminates all inaccuracies in weighing. The arrangement of this cut-off is one of the essential features of the weighing machine, which have brought it so prominently to the attention of planters.

The weighing box is provided with pipes which contain a certain quantity of mercury for the purpose of keeping the weighing box in position when filling, for such a time, that it will always take the full weight of its capacity before tilting. To avoid a heavy jarring when the tilting occurs, the machine is provided with air-cushions which insure an easy and noiseless movement.

Every machine is provided with an automatic register which counts the number of strokes made by the tilting of the weighing box, thus giving, with the greatest accuracy, the number of partition discharges and the quantity of juice which passes through the machine. The machines are being built in several sizes. The smaller ones have a capacity of from 2000 to 3000 gallons per hour, and the larger ones about 12,000 gallons per hour.

The weighing machine is placed within a tank from which the juice is again discharged through a nozzle in the bottom into containers. At the same time the juice samples itself. Every time the weighing box falls to one side or the other, a drop falls into a spout which leads to an opening in one end of the tank, through a stop cock and then into a bottle, which enables the chemist to commence his analytical work at that stage.

Opposite the axles and journals of the machine is an opening in the tank provided with a glass covering through which the person attending the machine can observe just how the machinery is working. A trap door also enables the workman to put his arms within the tank to perform any work necessary.

The iron works has made a small machine for Ewa plantation; two large ones and a small machine for the Colonial Refining and Sugar Company of Sydney, New South Wales, which were recently shipped; one large machine and two small ones for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, at Spreckelsville, Maui and a big machine will be shipped to the Waialua plantation, Oahu.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.



THE ESTIMATED SUGAR CROP OF HAWAII FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1901, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902

	1901 Nov.	1901 Dec.	1902 Jan.	1902 Feb.	1902 March	1902 April	1902 May	1902 June	1902 July	1901 Aug.	1902 Sept.	1902 Oct.	
H. Hackfeld & Co	1,200	6,500	10,550	11,250	11,950	10,950	9,600	5,900	4,500	1,100	.....	.....	73,000
T. H. Davies & Co.	1,300	2,010	4,250	4,950	5,450	5,450	5,100	3,901	2,500	1,500	.....	.....	37,500
B. F. Dillingham & Co.	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	400	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,900	600	400	400	.....	.....	.....	10,000
F. A. Schaefer & Co.	.....	.....	300	1,100	700	1,150	1,350	650	650	.....	.....	.....	6,000
H. Waterhouse & Co.	.....	.....	675	925	400	475	650	225	100	50	.....	.....	3,500
Alexander & Baldwin	1,250	1,250	2,175	3,150	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,500	2,275	.....	.....	45,500
C. Brewer & Co	1,600	900	2,950	4,900	5,200	4,800	5,200	4,200	3,300	2,100	1,000	1,000	31,100
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	3,000	1,500	4,200	5,100	5,500	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,150	3,100	3,100	3,100	50,400
	8,840	13,360	29,510	37,675	40,150	40,875	36,750	31,015	24,100	10,125	4,100	4,100	281,000
RAIL.													
H. Hackfeld & Co.	.....	.....	4,700	4,600	4,420	4,000	3,800	2,600	1,464	420	.....	.....	25,494
T. H. Davies & Co.	.....	.....	2,000	2,150	2,220	2,270	1,882	1,400	625	570	.....	.....	13,097
B. F. Dillingham & Co.	.....	.....	1,700	1,710	1,750	1,760	1,550	1,070	800	.....	.....	.....	10,040
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	.....	.....	500	720	400	640	455	382	115	150	.....	.....	3,492
F. A. Schaefer & Co.	.....	.....	130	410	85	370	470	290	100	.....	.....	.....	2,005
H. Waterhouse & Co.	.....	.....	225	340	140	150	242	80	25	20	.....	.....	1,222
Alexander & Baldwin	1,250	1,250	800	1,270	1,960	1,440	1,872	1,828	1,350	860	.....	.....	13,880
C. Brewer & Co.	1,600	900	800	1,310	1,655	1,140	1,130	1,470	825	800	500	500	12,630
Castle & Cooke Ltd.	3,150	1,850	745	1,490	1,650	1,200	1,622	1,940	936	1,180	1,500	1,500	18,960
	6,000	4,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	6,000	4,100	2,000	2,000	100,000
HORN BY STEAM.													
H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu	.....	.....	3,200	3,100	2,700	1,200	1,200	2,440	3,832	3,313	.....	.....	21,985
T. H. Davies & Co.	.....	.....	700	600	900	800	800	1,000	1,200	365	.....	.....	6,365
Alexander & Baldwin	.....	.....	800	500	600	400	400	800	400	480	.....	.....	3,380
F. A. Schaefer & Co.	.....	.....	300	400	250	250	250	200	108	.....	.....	.....	2,058
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	.....	.....	500	500	500	500	249	400	400	382	.....	.....	3,431
H. Waterhouse & Co.	.....	.....	300	300	250	250	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,201
			5,200	5,400	5,200	3,400	3,000	4,340	6,340	4,540	.....	.....	38,420
T. H. Davies & Co., Hilo	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,330	1,200	.....	.....	6,500
B. F. Dillingham & Co.	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,330	.....	.....	.....	9,960
	.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	.....	5,000	.....	4,660	1,200	.....	.....	16,460
Alexander & Baldwin, Kahului	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	2,260	.....	.....	10,260
H. Hackfeld & Co., Lahaina	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	1,800	.....	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,060
			8,000	11,000	5,200	8,000	8,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	.....	.....	68,200
REFINERY.													
H. Hackfeld & Co.	1,300	6,500	2,450	3,460	3,230	4,150	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,461
T. H. Davies & Co.	1,300	2,010	1,550	200	2,230	3,380	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,539
F. A. Schaefer & Co.	.....	.....	30	200	175	530	630	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,846
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	400	1,200	400	180	400	800	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,077
H. Waterhouse & Co.	.....	.....	150	285	10	75	307	145	105	.....	.....	.....	1,077
	2,990	9,710	4,580	4,415	6,255	8,455	3,154	336	105	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Alexander & Baldwin	.....	.....	.....	2,255	4,450	2,170	4,728	1,872	2,525	.....	.....	.....	18,000
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	.....	.....	2,100	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,100	1,200	1,000	.....	.....	18,000
C. Brewer & Co.	.....	.....	2,500	3,590	1,645	1,960	2,080	1,730	2,195	1,300	500	500	18,000
			4,600	8,745	8,995	7,030	9,708	5,702	5,920	2,300	500	500	54,000
HORN BY SAIL.													
C. Brewer & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700	1,700	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400
Castle & Cooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,705	.....	.....	3,911	.....	3,584	1,500	1,500	14,200
					5,605	1,700	.....	4,911	.....	3,584	1,500	1,500	18,800
												Grand Total	516,000

Judge Estee is making preparations for the term of court to be held in Hilo soon. The first session will be the last Monday in this month. It is not known what matters will be presented at that time, though no criminal cases will be considered, as no grand jury will be summoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, who was recently relieved as Governor of the Island of Tutuila, Samoa, and has been on waiting orders since his acquittal of the charges against him, has been ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

PRINCE IS NAMED FOR SEAT

Cupid Will Run for Legislature at Once.

JONAH KALANIANAOLE was nominated by the Home Rulers last night at Foster's Hall, for member of the Legislature, to succeed the late Archibald F. Gilfillan. The nomination was made after there had been a demand that James Quinn take the nomination, which he refused absolutely to do. There were no other names mentioned.

There was plenty of incident to the meeting, as there were any number of things done before the nomination was taken up, as the very last thing considered. There was a resolution endorsing Wilcox's leper settlement bill which had to be withdrawn; there was a very warm discussion of the letters of declination of Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, and more than enough talk over the make-up of the program of the mass meeting, which is to be held Saturday. Then there was a genial snub handed to the newly created central committee, which was told in few words to "Go 'way back and sit down" until the main body had considered all questions of reorganization.

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of the meeting was the frosty face which was turned to John Colburn's attempt to run the Home Rule party. There are many of the old Hawaiians who can see in the recent influx of young blood nothing but an attack upon the integrity of the party, and an endeavor to secure control of the machinery, so as to turn it over to the Democracy. Prince Cupid is acquitted of any guile, but it is the open comment that there has been too much endeavor to run affairs, manifested by the new men. There was a snag struck when Fred Beckley, the eager and self-reliant young Maulan, who has just returned from his home, struck at the danger of a schism in the ranks, by introducing a resolution calling for an oath to be taken by every member of the party, by which he pledges himself a Home Ruler, and in case of a return of the Democracy infection, he is to be thrown out of the party bodily. The old Hawaiian element carried this through with a rush.

The first business of the evening was the discussion of the report of the committee on the mass meeting. Unfortunately for the new central committee, owing to the absence of Prince Cupid, and the fact that his closest friends are both on the central and mass meeting committees, there was a confounding of the two bodies. The result was that there was not only a granting of further time for the consideration of the mass meeting program, but some one, under the impression that there was only one committee rent the report in relation to the club organizations back, as well for later consideration.

When the matter of the report of the meeting committee came up there was an uproar almost from the start. John Emmeluth reported that there was not a list of the probable speakers made up, and Carlos Long told what had been done in the matter of invitations. Then, too, he told of the declinations. The hottest one was that from Secretary Cooper, whose letter was read in translation. In it Mr. Cooper told the committee, straight from the shoulder, just why he would not permit himself to be a party to a meeting which was purely political, and where the result was already known. It was announced by the committee that Mr. Cooper had been sent a reply which was in keeping with the tone of his own epistle, and after the meeting one of those who knew what had been sent, said that there would be no difficulty in understandig the meaning of the letter on the part of any one who may be permitted to see it.

The declination of Governor Dole was referred to, but not read. It is said to be a straightforward letter in which there is no mistaking the meaning of the writer, who sees no reason why he should take the platform and talk politics while he has been intrusted with the task of governing all the Territory.

When it came to consideration of the men who agreed to speak, there proved to be only two who were outside of the Home Rule party. These are one T. McCants Stewart, a member of the Republican Territorial central committee, and Abraham Fernandez. Other than these there are no men from the other parties who will appear on the platform of the Drill-shed tomorrow night.

The arrangements so far made are that Judge Kaulia will call the meeting to order as the temporary chairman, and that a member of the party shall be chosen as the permanent chairman. This may be Senator Kalauokalani. The list of speakers will include the following: Senator Kalauokalani, Prince Cupid, John Emmeluth, James Quinn, Nakookoo, Stewart, Fernandez, Beckley, Senator Kanuha, Judge Kaulia, John Wise and John E. Bush, interpreters, as well as orators.

A gentle toss was given to the committee, when, in the shape of the report asking for more time, there was a provision for the submission to the meeting of Saturday evening of a resolution which would embody the ideas of the men who were handling the meeting. At once there was a demand for the resolution. But the committee did not have it drawn, they only want-

(Continued on page 8.)

ROBINSON SURELY THE MAN

Nomination Made and Referred as Usual.

The story that Kepoikai has been appointed third judge contains none of the earmarks of truth. It rests upon a claim made by Judge Gear at San Francisco that he had, on December 26, received a message from Sam Parker, dated December 22, which says "Kepoikai third judge." Associated Press telegrams of December 21 announce the the nomination of W. J. Robinson, and its reference to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Had this nomination been withdrawn the next day, the Coast papers, which are on file here up to the 26th, would have heard of it, and Mr. Walker, the Chronicle's correspondent at Washington would have wired us. We get no supplementary data from either. Moreover, Sam Parker left Washington on December 18, and Judge Gear claims a telegram from him announcing Kepoikai's appointment on Dec. 22. Under the circumstances we think that Judge Gear and his friend George Davis have played a practical joke, or are the victims of one of Sam Parker's pleasantries.

Here is the full correspondence on the subject:

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The nominations of R. W. Breckons for United States Attorney, and W. J. Robinson as third judge of the Circuit Court for the Territory of Hawaii, have been referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which Hon. Joseph B. Foraker is chairman. The nominations were made on Wednesday, a day before the close of the session, before adjournment for the holiday recess.

It is understood no objection has been filed with the committee to the nomination of Mr. Breckons, but that a protest against a favorable report on the nomination of Judge Robinson has ben filed. This protest is based, it is said, on the claim that Mr. Robinson has not been a resident of the Territory a sufficient length of time to qualify him for the position to which he has been nominated. It is believed this contention will not be supported by the committee, and his confirmation will follow as soon as Congress reassembles.

(Special from F. O'Brien.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Judge George Gear is still at the California Hotel with George Davis. Gear says he has a telegram from Sam Parker, received four days ago, which says, "Kepoikai third judge."

Gear had another telegram from Parker saying that Parker had succeeded Bewall as Republican national committeeman for Hawaii.

Parker was expected to arrive here from Washington last night, but has not been seen so far. He has been in the East for some days now, having left here almost immediately on arriving from Honolulu with Gear, Davis and Prince David.

Parker left Washington on December 18 for San Francisco, and may have stopped off en route, or may be staying with friends here. It is whispered that he is in danger of losing his heart. FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

(From our Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The appointments of W. J. Robinson, of Hawaii, to be third Territorial judge, and of Robert W. Breckons, of Cheyenne, Wyo., to be United States district attorney, were sent to the Senate too late for confirmation before adjournment for the holiday recess. Being forwarded on Wednesday, the day before adjournment, there was no time for their consideration in committee. It will likely be the middle of January before the names are confirmed and commissions are made out, as Congress does not resume its sessions till January 6.

Although there was great surprise at the judicial appointment, it is not probable that there will be any fight over the confirmation. Col. Sam Parker, of Honolulu, who arrived here December 17 and departed the following day, indicated no intention further than to find out whence the appointment originated. The new national committeeman tarried here only briefly, registering at the Raleigh Hotel, and then moving on to New York, whence he planned to go back to San Francisco and pass the holidays with his boys. Delegate Wilcox was not consulted about the judicial appointment at all, which naturally made him sore. He felt somewhat inclined to try to block it in the Senate, but probably will desist from such an effort.

As already telegraphed to the Advertiser, the strong personal recommendation of Representative Metcalf, of Oakland, Cal., was a powerful factor in Mr. Robinson's appointment. He had plenty of other support, including Senator Bard, of California, whose recommendation, however, was largely perfunctory as a former constituent. He stated in his letter that he hardly knew the applicant personally. Mr. Metcalf, now a rising and influential member of the House, told the Attorney General in very vigorous language that he regarded Mr. Robinson as a brilliant young lawyer, thoroughly qualified for the bench if a good man was desired. Judge Galbraith, of Honolulu, who is said to have been consulted by letter from the Attorney General about the additional judgeship, and who wrote here commending Mr. Thompson for the appointment, penned a subsequent missive stating simply that, without refuting the letter he had previously written in behalf of Mr. Thompson, he wished to state that Mr. Robinson was a man of excellent qualifications. There were some thirteen letters in all from Honolulu lawyers for Mr. Robinson, among them being F. M. Hatch, H. A. Bigelow and Albert T. Judd. The sixty-two endorsements to a petition from Oakland and Alameda county, Cal., in behalf of Mr. Robinson's appointment, included seven judges of different jurisdictions in that vicinity. Judge Humphreys is not on record as having anything whatever to say about the successful candidate. Indeed, the Attorney General, whose recommendation was endorsed by the President, has stated his determination to avoid the factional quarrels in the Republican party of Hawaii as far as possible, and he wanted to select a man for judge who would be as far removed as possible from these factional quarrels.

As for the appointment of Mr. Breckons to be United States attorney, it was done by the President without recommendation from the Attorney General, because of the endorsement of Mr. Dunne by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long. The two Wyoming Senators were much discouraged over the prospects of their candidate when they called on the Attorney General about it some days ago, but Senator Warren's personal popularity with the President undoubtedly had much weight. Mr. Breckons was strongly endorsed by Wyoming Republicans. It is worth mentioning also, that Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, had a letter on file in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Robinson as judge.

Although Mr. Edgar Caypless charges that Senator Perkins was one of those responsible for his defeat, the Senator himself disclaims any interference in the matter whatever. "I am out of Hawaiian politics entirely," said the Senator, when the matter was mentioned to him. "I refer you on such matters to Col. Sam Parker, the new national committeeman for Hawaii."

Mr. Caypless regarded his appointment as assured and consequently was very much chagrined to see the President ignore his old college chum at Harvard, Mr. Harold Sewall, now of Maine. The judicial aspirant had some pretty harsh things to say about Attorney General Knox, but declared that he did not intend to call upon him lest he should feel like saying just what he thought.

"These appointments seem to clean up about all there is to do for the present," said Colonel Parker before he left for New York. "I shall be back here early in January, to press legislation affecting the irrigation of certain lands in the Territory. I understand some Democrats in Congress are preparing to fight me, but that does not discourage me." Colonel Parker added that he hardly knew who Robinson, the new judge, was, but believed that he was a lawyer of brief residence in Honolulu.

Just before Congress adjourned Mr. Caypless, who has been a guest at the Shoreham, departed for New York State for a visit to his mother. He says he shall be back here early in January, and will endeavor to secure some favorable legislation for the importation of Chinese labor into the Islands, especially for purposes of rice culture. To that end he expects to remain here two or three months. After his arrival in Washington, Mr. Caypless was very ill for several days.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CHRISTMAS AT BETHLEHEM

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The World prints a cablegram from Bethlehem showing the manner in which Christmas eve and Christmas day were this year celebrated in the Holy Land. According to the dispatch from Bethlehem, the sky was clear and the air chill on the day before Christmas. At an early hour, crowds commenced to stream in from Jerusalem, and all the neighboring towns. Many travelled from Europe, and even from America. The European costumes mingled with the bright Oriental dresses made the scene varied and vivid with colors, while in the throng were seen many fair-faced Bethlehem women. At the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem the Latins, the Greeks and the Armenians each have a place of worship, but the ceremonies which attracted the thousands were those at the Catholic church. Throughout the morning crowds flocked to the magnificent Church of the Nativity, inclosing the cave believed by many scholars to be the actual birthplace of Christ. It was brilliantly illuminated. During the afternoon a multitude of people crowded the great square fronting the church, covering the house tops on every side. The procession then appeared, the patriarch escorted by Turkish soldiers preceded by the Kawasses, or official guard of the patriarch and convent, advancing to the church. Following the sacerdotal procession came that of the French consul and his staff in uniform with an escort of mounted guards, he taking precedence as representing France, the recognized guardian of Catholic interests in the Holy Land. Following his entry into the church came the beautiful service of vespers, and the benediction. Throughout the evening the church was never without its crowd of worshipers. At 11 o'clock matins were sung and a few minutes before midnight all was hushed. Then on the stroke of the hour, the "Gloria" arose—all kneeling in profound adoration to usher in Christmas morning.

Immediately afterward the patriarch ascended the high altar and commenced to celebrate high mass. Thenceforward throughout Christmas day every altar in the sacred edifice was occupied by priests saying masses. Many devotees who took their places at 10 o'clock Christmas evening kept their vigil until 11 o'clock on Christmas day, anxious not to miss one moment of the ceremonies on the site of the birthplace of Christ.

Eviction of Squatters

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26.—The Spanish squatters on the Island of Lacosta, government reservation, near the mouth of Charlotte harbor, must leave there at once, under orders from the Treasury Department. The revenue cutter Hamilton, acting under orders, visited the island last week and Lieutenant F. S. Van Baskerick landed and delivered the ultimatum to the squatters. There were about forty, including men, women and children. They were found on the beach, ostensibly fishing. Over a year ago the cutter McLean visited the Island and captured a number of smugglers. They found that the Island was made a rendezvous for smuggling liquors into the Florida mainland, the fishing business being only a ruse. The island contains several hundred acres. Most of the people there are Spanish. If the squatters refuse to go within thirty days or so troops from Key West will be sent to send them away.

Russia Finds a Friend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A London dispatch to the Tribune says: It is reported from Peking that Sir Robert Hart, whose influence with the Chinese is increasing in importance, favors the consideration of Russia's claims on Manchuria in regard to mining and railway privileges, railway defense being a military necessity.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), Dec. 19.—Ten men were cremated and four badly injured by a gas explosion at the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlin. The explosion was caused by a slip in the furnace.

HAWAII'S CONCERNS AT WASHINGTON

Delegate Wilcox Will Work Against Plans for the Irrigation of Maui's Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There is an interesting little story in the preliminaries before the House of Representatives with the Chinese exclusion bills. To the consternation of the Treasury Department, and of the friends of exclusion, Speaker Henderson referred all these measures, of which there was a multitude, to the committee on foreign affairs. As everybody had expected that they would be referred to the committee on immigration and labor, the chairmen and members of which are cordially in favor of putting the bars up very high and very close together against the yellow peril. On the contrary, Chairman Hitt, of the foreign relations committee, is on record during past years as regarding such exclusion as brutal and unreasonable, as contrary to the favored nation clause and the Burlingame treaty.

But, since the treaty of 1894 was framed with China, Chairman Hitt has somewhat changed his view, and now sees his way clear to favor a strong exclusion act. This treaty was framed while the late Secretary Gresham headed Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Mr. Gresham and Mr. Hitt were close friends. In fact, Mr. Hitt had something to do with the framing of the treaty, which comprised some very clever language. Among its diplomatic phrases is one declaring that China does not want her people to emigrate to the United States of America. Going on this solemn declaration, Chairman Hitt feels that he is warranted in sanctioning the new exclusion law.

The very few who do not want severe restriction of Chinese immigration into this country argue that, to be eminently fair, this government has no right to frame an exclusion act for a period longer than the duration of the treaty now in force. After a few years more, somewhere about 1905, either party may terminate the treaty of 1894 by giving six months' notice. Then, so the argument goes, China could claim that the exclusion act, if in force, as it undoubtedly will be, was in violation of the most favored nation clause and of the Burlingame treaty. But here is where the diplomatists declare their fine work will be evident. Should China make that plea the American government could reply, "But you asserted your desire that Chinamen should not emigrate to the United States." If Chinese officials should answer that the celestial government had changed its mind, Americans could retort that the American government is not in the habit of changing front, and has not in this particular instance.

WILCOX FIGHTS IRRIGATION.

Delegate Wilcox has begun work against the plans of irrigation for certain of the arid lands in Hawaii on the Island of Maui, and December 17 presented the following petition in the House:

To Congress—The undersigned residents of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully represent and petition to your honorable body as follows:

That your petitioners are settlers on and owners of certain lots of land situated at Nahiku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, known as the Nahiku coffee ainds on said Island of Maui, and as shown by public land map No. 20 of the republic of Hawaii; that your petitioners are owners and occupiers of all of the 205 acres of the lands aforesaid, and that your petitioners have expended great energy and industry, many privations and hardships in establishing for themselves homes on said tract. Your petitioners further represent that their said lands would be valueless without a sufficient supply of water for agricultural purposes; that the Nahiku Sugar Company, a corporation for agricultural and other industrial pursuits, is the owner of certain lots in the said tract bordering on the permanent streams thereof. And your petitioners are so informed and believe that the said Nahiku Sugar Company intends to apply at the coming session of Congress for a franchise or license to divert and carry away the public waters of this tract, and to dispose or sell the same to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, to be used forty or fifty years away from be used forty or fifty miles away from Nahiku.

Your petitioners believe and represent that the waters of the said Nahiku tract should not be granted nor otherwise disposed of by the United States government nor by the government o fthe Territory of Hawaii, but should be retained for the common benefit of all of the land owners in said tract.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that no franchise for the diversion of the said waters be granted, but that all the said waters be confined to the use and enjoyment of all the land owners in the said Nahiku coffee land tract, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Nahiku, Island of Maui, T. H., November 27, 1901.

There are something like fifty signers of this petition, some of whom make their mark only. The leaders on the list are Antone Mendonca, Frank Robello, Joseph Cabral, John de Chiuiro, N. E. Lemmon, Jose Mavliner de Costa and Roland T. Wilder. This petition, which is said to be only a sample of others on the way, was referred to the committee on Territories, of which Mr. Knox, of Mass., is chairman. It is worth remembering that Representative Robinson, a Democrat, of Fort Wayne, Ind., took a lively interest in this petition and became greatly impressed with its importance. He has been very intimate with Mr. Wilcox of late, and has given signs of intention to fight some of the battles of Hawaii on the side of Mr. Wilcox this winter. Mr. Robinson has some power in debate, possesses a strong voice, and is capable of making trouble when he starts out.

Delegate Wilcox's committee assignments in this Congress are to the committee on private land claims, and to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. A few days ago he changed his residence from R street, where he lived last winter, to 1807 H street, N. W., which is farther down town. He has been ill with dyspepsia during the present week, but the illness is said to be nothing serious.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Chairman Burton of the rivers and harbors committee, is beginning work on the river and harbor appropriation bill, which was defeated at the close of the last session of Congress. Regarding the prospects of authorization in the eforthcoming bill for surveys of the harbors of the Hawaiian Territory, Mr. Burton said:

"If it does not promise to involve us in too much expense I should not oppose such a provision. We are now expending something like $20,000,000 annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors in this country. That is a very large sum, and we cannot afford at this time to launch out into any more great ventures for the insular possessions. The Senate at the last session put in such a provision for Hawaii, but it was stricken out in conference by the consent of the conferees of both bodies.

"I am aware that there is a large commerce passing to and from the Hawaiian Islands. Some years ago I remember seeing a chart of navigable ocean routes between different parts of the globe, and I believe more of these routes converged in the vicinity of Hawaii than to any other point in the world. If the harbors are not too numerous, and the prospect of expense too great, I should see no objection to the provision in this year's bill."

THE LEPER BILL.

Delegate Wilcox has introduced his bill to provide a reservation for leprous persons, which proposes that the colony at Molokai shall be put under the immediate control of the United States government, and become the resort for all lepers, not only in Hawaii, but also from the United States. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that part of the Island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii, known as Kalaupapa, and now used as a place of confinement for leprous persons, is hereby declared to be a government reservation, and all lepers there confined, or that may hereafter be confined there, shal be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. That whenever the board of health of any State or Territory of the United States shall declare that a person is infected with leprosy, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to transport said infected person to said reservation and there confine said infected person until cured.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make all needful regulations for the control of said reservation, and shall have thorough investigation made as to the cause and as to the cure for leprosy.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each year submit a written report to Congress as to the conditions on the said reservation.

Sec. 5. That the expense of transportation, care, medical attendance, amusement, and so forth, shall be paid by the United States government, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall annually submit estimates for the same.

Sec. 6. That this shall become a law sixty days after its passage and approval.

In speaking of the bill to the Advertiser correspondent he said: "The California delegation in Congress, so I understand, would like to see such a bill become law. As it is now, persons affected with leprosy in Hawaii try to escape to the States, where they know they will find a safe refuge. There are said to be something like thirty lepers in California, and many others in different States in the Union."

Mr. Wilcox added his belief that the leper colony would be better managed by the Federal government than is now the case.

COINAGE BILL.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, has introduced in the Senate a bill for the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the silver coins that were coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the same are not mutilated or abraded below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the governments of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be recoined in the mints as United States coins.

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either government in sums not less than five hundred dollars they shall be deposited as bullion in the mint at San Francisco, California, and shall be recoined in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. And the superintendent of the said mint shall pay such coins, at their face value, to the proper officer or agent of the government depositing the same, the sum so deposited, in standard silver coins of the United States. The expenses of transmitting said coins to and from the Hawaiian Islands shall be borne equally by the United States and the government of Hawaii.

Sec. 3.—That any collector of customs or of internal revenue of the United States in the Hawaiian Islands shall, if he is so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, exchange standard silver coins of the United States that are in his custody as such collector with the government of Hawaii, or with any person desiring to make such exchange, for coins of the government of Hawaii, at their face value, when the same are not abraded below the lawful standard of circulation, and the Treasurer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to deposit such silver coins of the United States shall be necessary with the collector of customs or of internal revenue at Honolulu, or at any government depository, for the purpose of making such exchange, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 4. That any silver coins struck by the government of Hawaii that are mutilated or abraded below such standard may be presented for recoinage at any mint in the United States by the person owning the same, or his or her agents, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, and such owner shall be paid for such coins by the superintendent of the mint the bullion value per troy ounce of the fine silver they contain in standard silver coin of the United States.

Sec. 5. That silver coins heretofore struck by the government of Hawaii shall continue to be legal tender for debts in the Territory of Hawaii, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Hawaii, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three, and not afterwards.

Sec. 6. That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges shall be made or retained for the recoinage of the silver coins of the United States under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That any silver certificates heretofore issued by the government of the Hawaiian Islands, intended to be circulated as money, shall be redeemed by the Territorial government of Hawaii on or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and after that date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

Sec. 8. That nothing in this Act contained shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in this Act for the recoinage of Hawaiian silver.

Sec. 9. That the collector of customs for the district of Hawaii is hereby authorized to deposit all collections made by him in the designated depository of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.

The last weekly bulletin of the Treasury Department, containing decisions pertaining to customs and revenue questions, contains two matters affecting Hawaii. One of these is a letter to Messrs. J. D. Spreckels Bros. & Co., of San Francisco, in answer to a letter of December 6th inst., protesting against the action of the inspector in charge of the administration of the Chinese exclusion act at the port of San Francisco, who, as stated in the Spreckels' letter, required that company to furnish a separate passenger list of three Chinese persons brought to that port on the auxiliary steamer Sierra from Honolulu. The protest is based upon the fact that Honolulu is a domestic port, a proposition which is not disputed by the Treasury Department as respects any other feature than the entry of Chinese coming therefrom to a continental port of the United States. The letter of reply, which is written by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor, concludes thus:

"Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 101 of the act approved April 30, 1900, providing the form of government for the Territory of Hawaii. A portion of said section reads as follows:

"Provided, however, That no Chinese laborer, whether he shall hold such certificate or not, shall be allowed to enter any State, Territory or District of the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

"In view of this proviso, which places Chinese coming from Hawaii upon the same footing as those coming from any foreign territory, you will concede the necessity of complying with the provisions of law, with regard to furnishing collectors of customs at the port of arrival in the United States separate lists of all Chinese persons on board, even though some or all of such Chinese persons were taken on board at a port of the Territory of Hawaii."

The other decision is by the board of appraisers at New York in the matter of the protest of Lee Toma, against a decision of the collector of customs at Honolulu, H. I., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, in this instance, fifteen cases of Manila cigars, which were imported into Honolulu from the Philippine Islands per steamship China, and entered September 8 last. The goods were assessed for duty at the rate of $4.50 per pound, and 25 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 217 of the Dingley tariff act of 1897. The claim made in the protest is that the cigars are the product of the Philippine Islands, and that said islands constitute a part of the United States, and these cigars are therefore not liable to duty as merchandise imported from a foreign country.

The decision is that the jurisdiction of the board of classification of the general appraisers under the provisions of section 14 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, does not extend to an appeal from a decision of collectors of customs on goods imported from the Philippine Islands, when the preliminary question is whether those places were foreign countries within the meaning of the tariff laws. The opinion, which is by General Appraiser S[illegible] quotes quite extensively fro[illegible] decision in the diamond rings case.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A PALACE FOR A CITY HALL

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Queen Wilhelmina is again considering her project of restoring to the city of Amsterdam the royal palace on the Dam, says a dispatch from The Hague, to the Journal and American. This place which has some times been described as the eighth wonder of the world, was built some 300 years ago and until the beginning of the nineteenth century was the headquarters of the Municipality of Amsterdam. Louis Bonaparte, however, when King of Holland, established his residence there, and it has ever since remained the Amsterdam abode of the sovereign of the Netherlands. It is, however, rarely occupied by the queen. Learning that the city was about to be asked to provide at a large cost a new town hall, the existing Hotel de Ville being no longer adequate to the requirements of the municipal administration, she announced her intention of restoring the fine palace in Dam to the use for which it was originally intended, and to turn it over to the authorities of Amsterdam. Her action in the matter has greatly pleased the people of Amsterdam.

AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA WARDED OFF.

"Some time ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest, and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions, and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years, and have never known it to fail," says Jas. Prendergast, merchant, Annotto Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly warded off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Immunity From Disease

Do you know what water you are drinking?

Is it boiled and then filetered?

Your physician will tell you first filter and then boil it.

You can save all this trouble and be perfectly safe from all diseases that are transmitted to the system through drinking water, buy using the

Puritan Water Still

This simple and inexpensive article can be used on your wood, coal or oil stove, and will supply beautiful distilled water.

Distilled Water

you know, is condensed steam, mixed with pure oxygen.

Now that the heavy winter rains have set in, you should be more careful than ever.

Do not take any more chances.

You cannot make a better investment than to purchase one of our Puritan water stills.

No home should be without one.

We are the sole distributing agents for the Hawaiian Territory, and intend to push the sale of these all over the group, thereby reducing the great amount of suffering from malarial troubles.

You can see these machines working in one of our front windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

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AGENTS.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSments, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building. ELMER E. PAXTON,

Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.

Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2171

A Wenner, formerly with the Honolulu tax office, has been appointed manager of the Waialua Beach Hotel.

THE WILCOX LEPER BILL

Delegate's Policy Opposed by W. O. Smith.

Delegate Wilcox's bill recently introduced in Congress providing for the use of the Leper Settlement on Molokai for all lepers in the United States, finds no favor in Honolulu. W. O. Smith, who for thirty years was identified with the affairs of the settlement as a member of the Board of Health and otherwise, feels a deep interest in the matter. He said yesterday:

"I think it is a very wrong thing to attempt, as I think it would be a great injury and an injustice to the Hawaiians and others of the Hawaiian Islands, who are now resident at the settlement. I think I gave my views in detail on this subject in the Advertiser the latter part of 1900."

Mr. Smith's statement as published in the Advertiser of November 17, 1900, is as pertinent today as a year ago, and reads as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 15, 1900.

Editor Advertiser:—The suggestion which has been made from time to time in the past, and now seems to be receiving consideration in certain quarters, that lepers in the United States be sent to the settlement at Molokai, seems to deserve more than passing notice.

It would not seem that such a proposition could be seriously considered any more than the proposition to send all those afflicted with any other disease throughout the country to any one point.

Several years ago, the suggestion was made by the authorities of the State of California that the lepers of that State be sent to Molokai, and later the authorities at Samoa desired that certain lepers there should also be sent. In both instances the consent was not given, and the reasons for refusal are as potent now as then.

To send the lepers of the United States to Molokai would be a great wrong and injustice to them and to Hawaii. To the great majority of the people of the United States these Islands are a foreign country, and to send persons afflicted with disease to a foreign country, from three to five thousand miles from home, among a strange people, whose language they cannot understand, with whose customs and ways and food they are unacquainted and unaccustomed, would in any case be outrageous; but especially with leprosy, a disease which in so many cases gradually renders the person unable to care for himself, and needing the assistance of others, and with the depression and woe that comes from the hopelessness of the case.

It would be a great wrong to these Islands to make them the dumping place for all lepers of the country, and cause them to be looked upon as a pest hole. And it would be a wrong to the Hawaiians who live at the settlement to have people from foreign countries—unacquainted with them and their habits, traditions and sympathies—forced upon them and perhaps in considerable numbers. Furthermore, the introduction of such people would doubtless become a disturbing element in that peaceful community.

The presence of leprosy and the caring for the sick has been a most severe and trying experience to the Hawaiians and people of these Islands.

Leprosy was introduced into these Islands from a foreign country and spread among the native people until measures had to be taken for the protection of the community. The problem presented was a very serious one, and in view of the conditions of the population, the ways and habits of the people, it was deemed imperative that the sick should be segregated from the well, and after various experiments, this spot on the Island of Molokai was selected for the permanent settlement, and for thirty-five years, with great pains and at great cost, the lepers have been gathered up from the various parts of the Islands and taken to this settlement. Here cottages have been provided for them; the home life has been maintained as far as possible, their wants supplied by the government at public expense, and a community of over a thousand persons is living there in peace and harmony.

The separation of families—parents from children, wives from husbands, brothers from sisters—has been a terrible experience, and the result of disease brought to this people from abroad. First, a large portion of the native people were tainted by disease brought by sailors and others, producing conditions favorable to the production of other diseases.

In this soil the germs of leprosy seemed to run riot, and a great curse came upon the people. Over six thousand persons have been taken to this settlement at Molokai since its establishment. There are now 1,010 persons there afflicted with the disease, of the following nationalities:

Hawaiian	959
Chinese	34
Whites	9
Other nationalities	17

With the exception of the Bishop Home for Girls and the Baldwin Home for Boys, there is no hospital at the settlement. The premises cover an area of land from three to four miles in length and two miles in width at the widest point, and the people live in cottages and maintain the home life to which they are accustomed, and form a remarkably harmonious and peaceful community.

In certain cases as the patient becomes helpless from the loss of fingers and hands, or paralysis, friends are allowed to go there to care for them. These are called kokuas (helpers), and in very many cases the misery and woe of the final long-drawn-out end has been much relieved and mitigated by the ministrations of such friends.

Furthermore there is weekly communication with Honolulu, and the mails and supplies are brought; necessary articles and comforts are sent by friends, and all is done that reasonably can be done to mitigate the sufferings.

But what could a person from New England, or Louisiana, or the Northwest, be he man or woman, young girl or boy, do if brought so far from home and friends and associations, and forced into these strange environments, and so hopelessly and so completely buried?

It is hard to believe that the proposition can be seriously considered by intelligent and responsible people. The responsibility is upon each State and Territory and city to care for its own sick and helpless and what right has even the Federal government to force upon one community those afflicted with a loathsome disease?

Each State can provide a pleace for its lepers and care for them in the country, and under the surroundings with which they are familiar where they can communicate and receive sympathy of their friends and those dear to them. The only possible reason that can be given why the lepers from the other parts of the country should be sent to Hawaii is that this little country has worked out its own problem so well and provided so intelligently, and solved the difficulty so wisely that others desire the benefit of the provision that has been made for lepers here.

Now, why cannot each State make provisions for its own; taking lessons from and profiting by, if necessary, the experience of Hawaii, but facing its own responsibilities and duties.

Under the wise and humane course pursued in these Islands leprosy is disappearing, and there is cause to hope that in time it will be wholly eradicated. The task has been surrounded with the greatest difficulties, and has taxed the powers of the government and the skill of the physicians. To have new and additional complications and burdens added at this stage in the manner indicated would be a grievous wrong.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

GILFILLAN KILLED BY A FALL FROM ELECTRIC CAR



Williams, Photographer.

A Late Portrait of A. F. Gilfillan.

He is Thrown to the Ground and His Skull Fractured While in Philadelphia, With Friends.

Archibald F. Gilfillan, member of the Legislature from the Fourth district, High Priest in the Chapter, Eminent Commander and Past Master of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, of Masons, who left to attend the Conclave of the Knights Templar at Louisville, last August, is dead. After great anxiety on the part of his friends here, which was relieved by the news in the last ship that he was well and would start home very soon, the information came yesterday not only in the newspapers, but in private letters from his brother, James, at San Francisco, that the well known man was killed in an accident, while leaving a street car, in his native city of Philadelphia.

The fatal accident occurred during the evening of December 22d. Mr. Gilfillan had been in Philadelphia for more than two months; indeed, while his friends here were busily seeking him, using every means at the control of the Masonic order, he was lying sick at the house of a cousin. He recovered from this illness sufficiently to prepare to travel and it was his intention to leave for his home immediately after Christmas. On the evening in question he was riding on a Darby car with his cousin, Mrs. R. H. Miller. When the and Woodland avenue, they started to alight. Mr. Gilfillan stepped to the running board, but electric car reached Thirty-sixth street land avenue, they started to alight. Mr. Gilfillan stepped to the running board, but before he had got to the ground safely the car started with a jerk. He was thrown backward to the pavement, and was picked up unconscious. Mr. Gilfillan was at once conveyed to the University Hospital, where he died next day, without recovering consciousness. It was found that the fall had fractured his skull, and he was also injured in other ways.

When the death of Mr. Gilfillan occurred on December 23d the body was removed from the hospital to the home of Mrs. A. [illegible] and was there embalmed of Mrs. Militr and was there embalmed and later shipped to San Francisco. The letters from Mr. James Gilfillan received here yesterday, stated that the interment would be in that city, the body laid beside those of the father and mother of the deceased. Particulars further than those given are not obtainable, as Mr. Gilfillan at San Francisco had received no letters from Philadelphia, but he promised that all facts would be sent on here as soon as they are received.

Archie Gilfillan, as he was known to most of the older residents of the city, lived here for some twenty-five years. He had not a single relative in the Hawaiian Islands. He was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch parents, about forty-eight years ago. He was only a lad when his family left the East and finally settled in California. Mr. Gilfillan went to sea early in life and a quarter of a century ago arrived here. He was employed as purser on one of the vessels of the Wilder company, and later placed in charge of the railroad at Mahukona. He was made surveyor of this port during the period when Governor A. S. Cleghorn was collector, and left the service of the government to enter that of Hackfeld & Co., as wharf superintendent. This was the place he occupied until his last vacation, and he was considered the best man for work, rapid and concise up to the end. He was highly esteemed by every one, both the local firm and the officers of the ships with whom he came in contact. He did valuable service during the recent session of the Legislature.

When Mr. Gilfillan was chosen to represent the Hawaiian Lodge at the triennial conclave, he decided to take a good vacation, and so after the work at Louisville he went on to Buffalo, to see the exposition, and from that city went to Philadelphia, where he met with the fatal accident, which came after a long illness. His silence, as he did not write to any of his personal friends here while sick, caused many anxious inquiries, which finally resulted in his being located. The members of the order of which he was such a prominent member will take action upon his death as soon as there are received letters giving full particulars.

When Mr. Gilfillan was preparing to leave Honolulu he took out a combination accident policy in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., for $5000, naming as his beneficiary his ward, Miss Mabel A. Phillips, daughter of the late John Phillips, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Gilfillan's. By a peculiar wording of the policy Miss Phillips may receive $10,000 instead of $5000, as a result of Mr. Gilfillan's death. The policy was taken out with C. J. Hutchins, the local agent, on August 1, 1901, for a period of twelve months. The policy insured Mr. Gilfillan against the effects of bodily injuries sustained during the term mentioned and caused solely by external, violent and accidental means, and provided for the payment of an indemnity of $25 a week during total disability. It also provided for the payment of the full amount of the policy, $5000, should any injuries, specified in detail in the policy, and independent of all other causes, result in death within ninety days from the happening of such an accident, to be paid to the beneficiary named in his application. It is also specifically stated in one clause that the amount of the policy will be doubled if such injuries are received while riding as a passenger in a place regularly provided and intended for the general, ordinary and public use and occupation of passengers, in or on a public conveyance of a common carrier regularly used for transport and occupation of passengers, propelled by steam, electricity or cable, or while riding in a passenger elevator, or where death was caused by the burning of a building while the insured was within.

There is a blank indorsement on the policy providing for the payment of the claim against the insurance company in equal annual payments, which Mr. Gilfillan may not have signed. For instance, the company provides for the payment of five annual payments of $214 for each $1000. The company does not hold itself liable to pay double the premium if the insured was in the act of entering or trying to enter or leave a moving conveyance using steam or electricity as a motive power, except cable and electric street cars. This saving clause in the case of Mr. Gilfillan gives the beneficiary the right to draw double the stated amount of premium. As Mr. Gilfillan was killed as the result of injuries from a fall from an electric car the conditions of the policy with reference to the doubling of the premium are said to have been fulfilled.

There are many applicants for the position left vacant by Mr. Gilfillan, some of the would-be superintendents of the wharf having been placed in nomination when Mr. Gilfillan's absence was first noted. It is the opinion of some of the best informed waterfront men that the place will be offered to an old sea captain, or that a man will be brought from San Francisco.

There will have to be also an election in the fourth district to fill the Legislative vacancy, as was the case at Hilo upon the death of J. Kwaliko.

OXNARD'S PLAN FOR SUGAR BOUNTY

Wants One Paid Cubans Out of the Customs Revenue

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—When the interview with the President was at an end, Mr. Oxnard put on his heavy overcoat. "I am urging upon the President and Congress," said he, "a plan for choosing a commission of five members to look into the question of producing sugar and the cost thereof. I would have one member chosen from the Ways and Means Committtte of the House, one from the Finance Committee of the Senate, one from the Beet Sugar growers of this country, one from the growers of cane, and one from the Cuban sugar planters. Let them inspect the Through the open screen door of the President's reception room at intervals today, as the portal swung back and forth, could be seen a little short man, with whom President Roosevelt was talking vigorously. It was Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, representing the beet sugar interests in Washington. He called at the White House to propose a new plan for solving the controversy about sugar tariff as to Cuba.

books of the various sugar concerns and report to Congress the progress and condition of the sugar industry in its various branches before any legislation is undertaken.

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Oxnard, as he paused at the head of the long stairs leading from the President's office, "I would favor the imposition of a bounty on Cuban sugar, based on the report of this commission. We have military forces in the island and a military organization, competent to carry out the work of paying a bounty to the growers of sugar, such as was done in the case of the Louisiana planters some years ago. To assure the bounty being paid to the growers, or rather to assure that they may get their share of it, I would make the bounty contingent upon the payment of a certain price for sugar cane."

President Roosevelt did not indicate to Mr. Oxnard what he thought of the plan but it will undoubtedly be urged before Congress with vigor. He asserts that the proposed reduction in tariff on Cuban sugar will redound solely to the benefit of the sugar trust, and that it would be far better to let the American people pay the bounty, which should, however be taken out of customs collected from Cuba, rather than to put so much money into the pockets of the sugar kings.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A reception was held yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, by Rev. Geo. L. Pearson at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CROUP.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life, and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere, of Goodwin, S. D., U. S. A., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up," and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. I.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE
BARK NUUANU
will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about
December 20, 1901.
If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
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Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

O. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from
CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
TELEPHONE 121.

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Commission Merchants.
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The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort and Merchant Streets, and Bethel Street, Honolulu,
Dealers in Hardware and General Merchandise.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
WILLCOX & GIBBS
New Automatic Sewing Machines
The Best family Machine Made.



Agents for
The Galena Lubricating Oils, for railroad use exclusively—used on 95 per cent of the railways of the United States.
The Vacuum Oil Co.'s Lubricating—guaranteed to give the best results.
Standard Lubricating Oils—more extensively used than any others.
Magnite Cold Water Paint and Spray Pumps.

John Deere Plows.
Oliver Chilled Plows.
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Howe Scales.
Hall's Safes.
Albany Compound.
Silex Cement Wash.
Michigan Stove Company.
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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	$ .50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 3.

Hawaii has been American in its sentiment for the last thirty years, although it came under the flag as lately as 1898.

Catching it as he has in high quarters, General Miles must be thankful that he did not go further and sign a round robin.

Strangers in Honolulu are not only surprised to find a trolley system, but a more complete one than they usually see in the States.

Chile once boasted that she could land 10,000 men at San Francisco and march them to New York, but she seems to regard the trip to Buernos Ayres as a trifle more difficult.

There are several chances to one that before the close of this administration the President will have a complete new set of cabinet officers. Two of the McKinley secretaries, Smith and Gage, are already out.

Hawaii is pronounced Hah-wy-ee, with the accent on the second syllable and Honolulu Ho-no-lulu, with the accent on the first syllable. The early navigators called the islands Owyhee, spelling from what they caught of the pronunciation of the natives.

Honolulu will soon have, in Pearl Lochs, the entrance to which is about to be dredged, the greatest insular harbor of the Pacific. The Lochs are large enough and deep enough to carry the whole American navy and our deep-sea merchant marine added.

The Princess, Prince Cupid's new boat, arrived from the colonies on the Ventura. She much resembles in form the Myrtle, but is considerably larger. Noticeable is her great beam and light draught. The new boat looks every inch a racer; in fact, as far as her appearance goes, that is about all she is intended for.

Even under the Monroe doctrine Germany has a right to collect by force an honest debt due from Venezuela or any other South American State. When she used that method with Hayti there was no protest on the part of the American State Department. It is when an Old World power tries to annex territory in the New World that the United States feels called upon to interfere.

It is probably the third Circuit Judgeship that Kepoikai is after rather than the third Judgeship of the First Circuit. According to the Maui News, if Judge Kalua is removed, the succession may lie between two Hawaiians of Maui, ex-Judge Kepoikai being one. We surmise that the Maui News did not come out against Kalua until Kepoikai's friends at Washington were ready to act in his behalf.

The editor of the Chronicle evidently does not believe that Hawaii will be made a State within the next sixty or seventy years. In an editorial the Chronicle says Hawaii and Porto Rico are not likely to become States within the lifetime of any one now living. Probably this is true if things go on as they are now; but there is a State in the Union, with about the same population as Honolulu, which was admitted because the administration in power needed the help of two more Senators and a Congressman.

Former Judge George A. Davis inclines to leave Hawaii because he is tired of it and finds in the importunity of Boston a pressing call to a wider sphere. Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in these islands, Judge Davis does not always shoot when he aims his gun. It may be that, when he returns to bid us all adieu, he will change his mind and stay to entertain his friends and the public as of yore. Without Davis Honolulu would be dull indeed and the courts, save for judicious antics, barren of sensation.

If Wilcox's bill to establish a national lazaretto on Molokai comes up it is likely to be amended by fixing a site in the Philippines as nearest to the great body of lepers under the American flag. In that event all the lepers in the United States, inclusive of the Hawaiian colony, might be sent to the Philippines and mingled on some large island, with the 30,000 lepers there. Such a place would, of course, have every medical appliance for handling and studying the disease and seeking cures. We cannot assume, however that Mr. Wilcox and his party would be pleased over such a transfer, but the move is a risk they are running.

Yesterday's Republican used about half its first page to say that L. A. Thurston had been holding political meetings in the Stangenwald block for several Sundays back and that one occurred on Sunday morning last. What purported to be an interview with a workingman who had been present was included in the general story. Inasmuch as Mr. Thurston spent all of last Sunday morning at home and the three previous Sundays at his cottage on Tantalus and as he has attended no political meetings or conferences on the first day of the week or on any other day in the month, we cannot congratulate the Republican on its news-gathering methods. Indeed, the habit of faking seems so firmly grafted on the paper that even a change in editorship cannot repress it.

HAWAIIAN PROSPERITY

THERE ARE those in every community and age who look through dark spectacles, and those who see the bright side of things. Some of the former temperament think that there is a business depression here and talk gloomily of the future.

The Advertiser does not believe anything of the kind. It believes that the business outlook is a bright one, and that financiers may look forward with confidence to the future.

Money is not plentiful, and cannot be readily borrowed, even on good security; but this is no evidence of depression, or hard times. There are the best of reasons for it. The legitimate, normal development of Honolulu in particular and Hawaii in general has been so thoroughly appreciated by our people, and the opportunities so quickly responded to, that our expenditures have exceeded our income and immediate borrowing capacity. Not fatally so—not even seriously so—but just enough so that we must economize and financier somewhat to keep things moving until developing enterprises are completed.

An incomplete compilation of the cash expenditures for permanent improvements on old sugar plantations and development of new ones during the past thirty months foots up $26,285,000. A complete canvass would give nearly if not quite $30,000,000. This does not include any estimated value represented by paid-up stock, but is the amount of gold coin paid out in connection with but twenty-four sugar plantations.

A compilation of the expenditures of only fourteen other business organizations, such as the Hawaiian and Moana hotels, the Oahu Railway Co., the Hilo Railway, the Rapid Transit Company, the Brewery, the Honolulu Iron Works and a few of the principal office buildings erected during the same period, shows a capital investment of over $3,800,000.

This does not take into account the several million dollars that have been invested in land; as many more in buildings, nor the million and a half that went up in smoke in the Chinatown fire, with a loss of business incidental thereto as great.

It is a conservative estimate that in the past two years and a half over $40,000,000 have been invested in permanent improvements in Hawaii from scarce any of which has there yet been any appreciable return. With the exception of a million or so every dollar of this capital has been furnished by island people either from their surplus capital or from borrowing on their securities.

Of this enormous investment, about $1,000,000 have been lost through abandonment of the enterprises. The balance is in good shape. All that is needed for the Territory to make a magnificent showing is a little more time to enable the people to realize on their investments.

It takes three years to get returns from a sugar plantation. The new plantations and the enlarged old ones begin this month to take off the first crops of sugar produced under this era of development.

The other enterprises above mentioned are now going and solvent concerns, almost without exception profitable ones.

This community has financial indigestion, induced by swallowing more than it can assimilate at one time, but it has no organic or fatal malady.

The future is not only reassuring, but brilliant.

The largest acreage in the history of the industry in Hawaii will be turned into sugar within the next few months. Last year's crop was 360,000 tons. If this year's is no greater, and if the price of sugar goes on down to $60—and there is no probability that it will—the sugar returns will amount to $21,600,000 by August or September next.

While labor is not abundant, there are more laborers on the plantations than ever before, and the labor situation is much more satisfactory now than it has been at any time within the past eighteen months.

The work of opening Pearl Harbor has actually begun, and land condemned on which to establish a naval station of the first magnitude, with the assurance of early construction at a cost of several million of dollars.

The early construction of the Nicaragua canal is assured and the trans-Pacific cable is a practical certainty within the year.

The volume of business—both export, import and internal—is increasing.

A new monthly steam line begins operation with the year between Hilo and San Francisco; as does also a new semi-monthly service between San Francisco, Honolulu and Kahului.

Within the year direct steam service has been opened with New York, by 8,000 and 12,000 ton steamers; the Oceanic Company has added three 6000 ton steamers to its line, and the Pacific Mail Co. will have its new 12,000 ton passenger steamer in service in the spring.

Any other community of this size would have been broken under the financial strain of the last two years.

Almost any other would think it had a boom on now.

Patience, courage, grit and a little more time are all that are needed to once more show bulging bank accounts in Hawaii.

M'KINLEY SQUARE.

The decision of the executive committee of the McKinley memorial organization, that the tribute to the memory of the dead President shall take the form of a park or square, will meet with the approval of a majority of the citizens of the Territory. No other plan suggested would be so lasting in its effect upon the minds of the people, and for all time there will be in the Capital City of the Territory a monument to the man under whose administration these islands became an integral part of the great republic.

It is not an innovation, this commemoration of a great man and a great epoch by a breathing space. Thomas square will for all time tell its story of the restoration of freedom to the islanders. So will McKinley square tell of the broadening of that degree of freedom, and the making of each citizen a sovereign. The memorial will go beyond the man, in that the thoughts it will call up in years to come will be as much of the events which were brought about under the hand and through the guidance of the statesman, as of the striking personality of the Chief Executive of the nation. There will be for all time a lesson in the park, and the new generation which spends happy childhood hours at play beneath the trees and upon the grounds, will not only have in mind the name of the man, but the principles for which he stood.

The next question is the site for the park. The committee will take up and consider this matter during the week, and it is safe to say that each quarter of the city will be canvassed, and its claims for the honor of the new breathing spot will be pressed. During the first discussions there has been much said of a site midway between the heart of the city and Kapiolani park. There are few sites which offer the space which will be needed to carry out the plans of the projectors. In this connection there is another question. The care of the square will be a matter for thought. The government may be persuaded to take it over in time, and this consideration might make it advisable to look for a spot close to some existing park, which could be incorporated into the present one, and thus the care would be in the hands of the Public Works Department. There is such a condition existing in Makiki, and the expansion of the grounds there would seem to be a natural result of the agitation.

SPEAKERS SHY.

That the first response to the invitation of the Home Rulers to address their proposed non-partisan mass meeting should be a refusal, based on the grounds that the meeting will be political, appears to put in form a feeling which has been growing since the gathering was first broached. The declaration of the leaders, that the plan was to ask prominent men to instruct new citizens in Americanism, and endorse the message of the President, seems to be taken with a grain of salt on every side, and the fear that the radicals will capture the meeting and run it, using the presence of members of all parties to give color to declarations for city and county government, for an extra session and for attacks upon the administration, apparently is keeping the men asked to walk into the spider's parlor from heeding the invitation.

The first plan for the holding of a mass meeting originated with the radicals of the Home Rule Committee, and they fought against any suggestion for making it non-partisan. They were outspoken in their determination to make the drill shed gathering one which would be hot in speech and resolution. They declared that the message of President Roosevelt would furnish a text for declamations against Governor Dole, and some of the more sanguine of those who were agitating the matter averred that when they had shown that the action of the governor in failing to sign the county bill was "un-American," that he would resign or be deposed. But this faction could not control the votes. The conservatives were in the majority. They had their way and made the meeting, on paper at least, one for the pacific purpose of instruction.

It would not be fair to indict the young leaders for conspiring to get men of all parties into the hall and then outshout them, and pass resolutions which would denounce everything that is. They are men with ideals, but they cannot control the majority entirely. They would proceed perhaps upon the very lines they have laid down, but there is a faction which knows not conservatism. There are men who could not control their utterances, or would not, and without doubt the action of the mass of the attendants upon the meeting would shame the men who manage it.

It is safe to say that there will be few persons other than members of the Home Rule party in attendance on the meeting, and that none of the representative men of the other organizations will speak. Curiosity may draw some onlookers, but the meeting will not have the weight of a non-partisan gathering.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Following is the Board of Health record of deaths, marriages and births in Honolulu for 1901, the year ending for statistical purposes on the 20th of December:

HONOLULU 1901.

Deaths.		Marriages.	Births.
112	January	25	29
91	February	32	29
116	March	33	45
91	April	27	24
84	May	24	66
108	June	36	25
94	July	24	31
100	August	37	36
99	September	52	39
66	October	25	49
74	November	44	87
73	December 25	44	53
1108		423	513

Uncle Sam has not made a bad financial bargain in annexing Hawaii. Besides getting large and valuable blocks of land, including a naval station, docks and yards on Honolulu harbor, and a first-class naval station at Pearl Harbor, for a nominal price, the customs receipts at Honolulu from June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amounted to $1,264,862. The rate of receipts since June, has been about the same. Besides this, the internal revenue office has collected over $100,000. At this pace three years' receipts will pay up all of the Hawaiian debt assumed by the national government upon annexation.

Prof. Lyons' dew point is causing so much cold weather that it brings lots of people to the Mountain Dew point.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Dec. 22.—A special to the Star from San Antonio, Tex., telling of the collapse of the city Market House at Zacatecas, Mexico, killing fifty-five, has been received.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the Panama Canal, the president and director general both resigned, after a stormy meeting, which required police to quell. The company is reported to be willing to sell out at any price.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 25.—The government officially announces that the new protocol with Chile has been signed, putting an end to the conflict between the two nations.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—General Maso has retired from the canvass for the presidency of the Cuban Republic. Demonstrations are being made against Gomez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Chaplain Wm. W. Brander of the Fifteenth Cavalry, which sailed for Manila recently, may be court martialed for remarks concerning a fellow minister. He was ordered to remain in San Francisco.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Dec. 21.—It is stated that the entire country is ready to rise against Castro.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—The Indiana has sailed for Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—General Chaffee designates the Filipinos as a race of war traitors, in his review of a court martial sent to the Secretary of War. In the case, which was of murder, three natives were sentenced to life imprisonment. The same punishment was meted out to a Spanish friar.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Theodore and Laura Jackson, the latter best known in the United States by the name of Ann O'Delia Diss de Bar, were found guilty today by a jury in the Old Bailey on charges of immoral practices and fraud. The judge immediately imposed sentences of fifteen and seven years' penal servitude upon Jackson and his reputed wife, respectively.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22.—The authorities at Beirut, Syria, have notified naturalized American citizens that they must renounce their naturalization within fifteen days, otherwise they will be expelled from Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Congressman Hepburn of the House Committee on Commerce, today favorably reported the Nicaragua canal bill. The House adopted a special order providing that the consideration of the bill should begin on Tuesday, January 7th and continue until the bill is disposed of. This order, however, is not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune this has been a good ship building year in Great Britain, but there has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of warships built for foreign powers. The vessels included in this year's return are principally for Japan and at the present moment, there are practically no large ships building for foreign navies. The falling off in orders is attributed to political considerations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—According to the Port of Spain (Trinidad) correspondent of the Herald, Germany intends to act vigorously against President Castro's government in Venezuela for the latter's failure to pay the interest on the debt owing the German bankers during the last three years. A naval demonstration, it is alleged, would have taken place by this time had it not been that the German cruiser Vineta needed repairs, and had to go to the United States for an overhauling.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned. Disagreement with Roosevelt is given as the reason for the resignation. The office has been tendered to Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, who has accepted. This acceptance does not render insecure Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who is also an Iowa man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A notice has been received from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson saying that no live stock will be allowed to be shipped from the Philippine or Hawaiian islands to the United States for fear of diseases which they are liable to bring.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A big sensation is caused by the discovery that Masonic secrets are being sold.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Ground was broken today at Forest Park for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A big celebration was held.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the eighteenth assessment, delinquent December 21, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Certifs.	Name.	Shares.
207	W. L. Wilcox	50
353	D. B. Murdock	50
496	James McCready	17
696	Marion Waterhouse	15
697	Margaret Waterhouse	15
873	D. B. Murdock	50
951	O. Omstead	250
1025	Louis S. Gear	25
1267	W. L. Howard, Trustee	10
1442	Mrs. E. L. Crabbe	25
1490	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1521	E. J. Taylor	50
1548	A. Coyne	43
1701	A. S. Le Baron Gurney	40
1950	Joe Keakaiwa	1
1951	J. L. Wheeler Jr.	5
1957	A. L. Andrews	1
1960	H. McKechnie	1
1961	Lionel Matthews	68

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, December 30, 1902.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach — sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAS, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every descrition made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice [illegible] Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Dr. H. W. Howard attached part of the circus property of the Beverley & Bernard aggregation just before it departed in the Ventura Christmas eve. Police officers served Beverley, the clown, with a writ of attachment while the latter was on the steamer. Beverley, it seems, owed a bill of $15 for services rendered by the physician when the clown was burned several weeks ago. The latter failed to pay the bill. With costs added, it amounted to $24, which was reluctantly paid.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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THE ONLY REMEDY

known to positively stop the hair falling out.

IT CURES

Dandruff, Baldness, and All Diseases of the Scalp, by destroying the microbe or parasite which causes all

SCALP DISEASES

Pints and Quarts

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

—HERPICIDE—HERPICIDE

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke	President
P. C. Jones	Vice President
C. H. Cooke	Cashier
F. C. Atherton	Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HONOLULU CHARITIES

Large Sums Paid for Humanitarian Work.

Charity begun at home seldom stops there. No one desires to have it stop: the genuine thing must run over. It would be seriously open to question whether that were not a spurious article,—or at least likely to spoil,—the "charity" dictated by the "me and mine" policy. So Hawaiian charity has not been confined to the islands; it has long ago spread over and beyond the seas in many directions. This is clearly a sign of health, and is indisputably right and good. Hence, it is gratifying, (with some distinct reservations,) to see so many of our citizens undertaking to help many philanthropic enterprises on the mainland. Likewise it is not necessarily a misfortune that so many of our liberally disposed people are besieged with requests for aid to good causes "back in the States," provided—

First: That yielding to the request does not tend to strengthen false impressions already prevalent, (a) That wealth here in the Islands is boundless, and (b) that we have no costly humanitarian problems of our own to deal with, and

Second: That our own work at home be not thereby crippled.

It is safe to say that few realize the extent of the burdens assumed by our small Anglo-Saxon population,—burdens which are, nevertheless, assumed very cheerfully. In a short article, the materials for which have been gathered very hastily and without access to the other Islands for information, the subject will be found to be but superficially handled here, and the final estimates must of necessity be conjectural. It is desired, however, to show something of the financial load carried by the "whites" of our community, not by way of a boast, but in the way of protection to home interests. For instance, on Oahu there are societies requiring annually in gifts (coming from this previously mentioned small population) such sums as are represented by the list which is to follow. Moreover all claim is waived that this list is anything but partial; it is designed to be merely suggestive. The largest sum coming under the knowledge of the writer covers mission work among four or five nationalities under the Hawaiian Board, which expends annually $30,000 over and above the $10,000 received from invested funds.

Hawaiian Board of Missions	$30,000
Young Men's Christian Assn	7,000
Free Kindergartens	7,000
Central Union Church	12,000
Sailors' Home	1,000
Oahu College	10,000
Anti-Saloon League	4,000
Woman's Board of Missions and W. C. T. U.	2,000
Pastor's Aid of Hawn. Churches	1,000
Mills Institute	3,500
Chinese City Missions	900
Missionary Gleaners	400
Young Women's Christian Assn.	3,300
American Relief Fund	300
German Benevolent Assn	3,000
Ladies' Aid, Central Union	300
Boys' Brigade	4,400
Hospital for Incurables	7,000
Hawaiian Relief Society	3,000
Castle Home for Children	3,000
Associated Charities	2,500
British Benevolent Society	1,800
Strangers' Friend Society	2,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	3,000
Christian Church	3,000

Besides this list above there is the Catholic Mission with a very large sum probably expended annually, a part of which no doubt comes from the same sources. The English Church, and the schools represented by the same, also cost a considerable sum, so that it could be said easily that $150,000 is spent annually on humanitarian interests, and from the sources continually referred to in this article.

On Maui the population is scattered, but on church and kipndergarten work it would be a mild estimate to say that $10,000 is raised by the few "whites" there, in view of the Maui Aid Society for Hawaiian churches and Maunaolu Seminary.

On Hawaii there is very little data at hand. The same may be said of Kauai, although the liberality of a few Anglo-Saxons there is proverbial.

We are safe in the estimate that $200,000 each year comes back from returns of sugar in the interests of humanity and from the "whites" on the islands. Of course all benevolences which are connected with so many lodges and fraternities are not considered in this sum, as the social element figures so largely in such organizations that it would be unfair to call them benevolences. Another very large item is the building and maintaining of buildings for these organizations,—new ones every year. There is more than one $100,000 enterprise of a philanthropic nature under consideration at this time. The money for these will come from the same sources.

"Not too much," say you? Certainly not. "The incomes on the islands have been enormous,"—granted. This paper makes no attempt to pat anyone on the back. There has been none too much done here on the islands. On the other hand, in view of what has been received at the hands of labor and pocketed by us, it may be seriously doubted whether there has been enough spent on them in return. This, however, is not the point of this paper. These good enterprises once started must be maintained, if our islands with their hordes of Orientals are to be kept the lovely place for habitation which we think them today. Hence, now that our incomes have been reduced, let this fact be understood outside, and that we propose to make and keep the islands a good place for homes where we may safely rear families. Further, let it be known that it will take about all our spare income to do this. Any support withdrawn from local institutions, by reason of outside calls, risks the life of such institution and adds to the burden left for other shoulders to carry. Such a declaration is equivalent to the proposition that our benevolences belong here first, and unless we go to the mainland to get aid—to which necessity we may be driven at some time—we should not be expected to aid the mainland.

THEODORE RICHARDS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE semi- monthly report of Berrey's Commercial Agency, issued under date of yesterday, contains what is in some respects a view of the year's business. It says:

Standing on the threshold of the new year, we find ourselves, as far as finances are concerned, short of ready money. The rapid and remarkable growth of the Islands during the past two years is alone answerable for this condition of affairs. The large banking institutions have responded nobly to the demands made on them for money, but they were not able to cope with the situation, and in consequence some of the heavy promoters have been compelled to seek help from abroad. They have been quite successful in their efforts, securing most of the funds in San Francisco.

The consensus of opinion among home financiers is, that we have seen our hardest times, and that from now on money will be put in circulation in anticipation of early sugar returns from the crop now being harvested.

Interest rates have not been excessive during this stringency, and it is not likely that present interest rates will be lowered materially until two crops of sugar have been sent to market.

Labor conditions are much better today than at any time since Hawaii became a full-fledged Territory of the United States; wages have been scaled down and are now almost in harmony with the old rates. Latest advices from the mainland are strong in the belief that Congress will not enact legislation unfavorable to our sugar interests. All in all, Hawaii's future has every indication of prosperity and happiness.

During the year just closed our expenditures for improvements amounted to about twenty millions of dollars; this does not take into account wages paid out on various estates. The net profits reached almost thirteen million dollars, leaving a deficit of less than seven millions. We have much to show for this money; the largest and best sugar mills and the finest and most powerful pumping plants have been installed on the newer plantations, a standard railroad built on Hawaii, a modern electric road is in operation in Honolulu. New wharves have been built, manufacturing establishments erected and modern business blocks have been built, such as San Francisco, even, would be proud of.

This unprecedented development of Hawaii's resources has been carried on mostly with local capital. The mortgage indebtedness has increased steadily, up to the time when the government's coffers were replenished by tax receipts; since that time banking institutions have not had to put out much money. The community is just recovering from the plague quarantine of 1900 and the big Chinatown fire. This same calamity occurring in many cities on the mainland would bring forth appeals for help, but Hawaii refused to ask for alms, and buckled down and bore its own burden.

SUGAR.

Sugar stocks are inactive; there are many large buying orders among the brokers, but few shares are obtainable at the low prices prevailing. Stockholders are determined to retain custody of their securities as long as possible. There has been a general sifting out of speculators who are unable to meet their margins, and their securities have found their way into the hands of investors who have bought to hold and not to speculate.

This condition of things will aid materially in the recovery of prices, which is sure to follow when the market is easy again.

Olaa Sugar shares are twelve dollars paid in, with eight dollars still remaining to be called. The company has announced that no assessments will be levied until after June of next year. Pioneer Mill calls for twenty-five per cent on its new stock today. The final assessment of twenty-five per cent will be payable three months later. Hawaiian Sugar Company, on Kauai, will make extensive improvements this year, taking in a large area of new land. A large bond issue will be made and floated on the mainland. The recent drouth in the Hamakua and Kohala districts will effect a set-back in those regions for a year or two.

REAL ESTATE.

Never before has there been a time in the history of Honolulu when the prospects for stable values in real estate were as promising or upon a better footing than at the present time. This is largely due to the fact that there is now in contemplation and soon to be realized large public improvements, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, in the development and construction of a naval station at Pearl Harbor, the laying of a cable from the mainland, and the building of the Nicaragua canal.

Following closely upon annexation there was a considerable movement in real estate at increased figures, and prices of lots appreciated in consequence thereof, which is illustrated in the difference in the prices of lots in Kewalo district, which less than two years ago were selling at rate of $400 to $450 for lots 50x100 and now find sale at from $1250 up, largely for warehouse and factory purposes.

The demand at that time for future residence was with the laying out of large areas of suburban property, more especially at Kapiolani Park, Kaimuki and other tracts, these being followed closely by the laying out of Pacific Heights, College Hills, Kaiulani and McCully tracts, thereby affording opportunities for the home builder to secure property at reasonable prices, in each and all there was liberal buying almost entirely by local parties, the improvement of which has been delayed in consequence of the stringency in the money market. Yet in face of the most adverse conditions prices in real estate have held strongly.

With the stimulus that will necessarily follow the improvements above referred to we may reasonably hope to attract the attention of outside purchasers seeking investment as well as our home people in both business and residence properties to a degree that will prove entirely satisfactory.

1901—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Exports	$27,912,203 00
Imports	3,088,952 00

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report $127,866.55.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

59 Deeds	$ 32,264 00
38 Mortgages	137,64. 00
10 Chattel mortgages	66,550 00
21 Leases	.....
2 Releases	.....
2 Assignments of mortgages	.....
10 Bills of sale	9,780 45
2 Powers of attorney	.....
Agreements	.....
Mortgages no per cent	137,647 00

STOCKS SOLD ON EXCHANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

21 Shares Ewa, $23.75.
73 Shares Oahu, $100.
100 Shares Olaa, $3.
25 Shares Olaa, $4.

SALES OF HAWAIIAN STOCKS AND BONDS ON S. F. STOCK EXCHANGE.

25 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Company, $14.25.
20 Shares Hutchinson S. P. Company, $14.12½.
65 Shares Honokaa Company, $10.37.
55 Shares Honokaa Company, $10.25.
5 Shares Paauhau, $10.12½.
130 Shares Paauhau, $10.25.
175 Shares Makaweli, $25.
75 Shares Makaweli, $24.50.
50 Shares Onomea, $22.50.
175 Shares Onomea, $22.
30 Shares Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, $34.
10 Shares Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, $35.

ACTIONS IN SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

John II Estate vs. S. Palu, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $87.46.

Allen & Robinson Ltd. vs. Quong Wa On Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $114.32.

Allen & Robinson Ltd. vs. Quong Wa On Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $116.09.

E. O. Hall & Son Ltd. vs. Harry L. Austin.

Lorrin Andrews et al. vs. Josepn Hartman, assumpsit.

W. S. Noblitt vs. Edwin Stone, H. T. Co. Ltd., gar., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $8.35.

E. C. Peters vs. Chong Koon Chee, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $114.25.

H. F. Wichman vs. The Orpheum Company Ltd., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $88.25.

Dr. C. L. Garvin vs. Joseph McGuire, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $34.64.

J. J. Byrne vs. Thomas C. Andrews, H. F. Bartleman, garnishee.

Chas. S. Moore vs. I. Rosenberg, assumpsit.

Tamashige vs. Shiraishi, assumpsit.

Henry May & Co. vs. Chock Sing, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $9.15.

Chispinoda da Camara vs. Manuel G. Pedra, trespass; judgment for plaintiff, $44.25.

Lum Ah Sing vs. Lum Wing Kong, assumpsit; judgment for defendant, $9.40.

Washington Mercantile Company Ltd. vs. Yit Chong Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $36.18.

Wo Sing Co. vs. Yit Chong Co., assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $289.28.

Crispino da Camara vs. Manuel Silva, trespass; judgment for plaintiff, $44.00.

Union Express Co. Ltd. vs. I. Long, assumpsit.

E. C. Peters vs. N. C. Easton, H. E. & Co., garnishee.

Yoshioka vs. Matsukuma Jikichi, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $27.59.

Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Miyamoto Chuzo, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $46.82.

Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Murakami Torajiro, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $58.88.

Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Neshimoto Kiichi, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $31.55.

J. J. Byrne vs. Mrs. M. Arnold, assumpsit.

J. A. Magoon vs. Wm. R. Sims, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $309.96.

Yoshioka Yonezo vs. Tasaka Mosaku, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $85.41.

J. J. Byrne vs. Harry Davidson, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $53.44.

H. D. Middleditch vs. Theresa Wilcox, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $134.93.

S. I. Shaw vs. Almira M. and Peter Johnson, assumpsit.

Oscar Sellers vs. Lee and Lizzie Lee Tong, assumpsit.

Emmeluth & Co. Ltd. vs. B. T. White, assumpsit; judgment for defendant, $8.20.

Dr. C. L. Garvin vs. Miss Debora Pahau, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $70.17.

H. Sing Fook vs. Chau Ching, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $69.

J. K. Young et al. vs. Mrs. W. Blaisdell, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $87.23.

W. L. Peterson vs. Atone Perry, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $37.41.

Yoshika Yonezo vs. Kameyama Jisuke, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $36.05.

C. Tanaka vs. Antone de Costa, assumpsit.

Florence Harlan vs. Mrs. M. E. Poulson, Wm. E. Fisher, gar., assumpsit.

Yoshika Yonezo vs. Doi Forajiro, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $64.25.

Lee Kow vs. Tong, assumpsit.

P. J. Travens vs. David Kuphea, assumpsit.

California Feed Co. Ltd. vs. Abraham Fernandez, assumpsit.

Allen Robinson Co. Ltd. vs. Tam San, Fee See and Ah Tom, assumpsit; judgment for defendant, $14.49.

F. Wundenberg, gar., T. J. K. Kanlau vs. Yip Ah On and Ah Sing, assumpsit; judgment for plaintiff, $133.40.

DIVIDENDS PAID DEC. 31.

Ewa 1 per cent, Oahu ½ per cent, Electric Light Company 1 per cent, C. Brewer & Co. 2 per cent, Waimanalo 2 per cent.

COUPONS PAID JAN. 1, 1901.

Ewa bonds 3 per cent, Pioneer bonds 3 per cent, Oahu bonds 3 per cent, McBryde bonds 3 per cent, O. R. & L. Co. 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:

Pacific Coast, 30 cents per $100.
Canada, 50 cents per $100.
Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per $100.
London, $4.88⅝ per pound Sterling.
London, sixty days, $4.86½ per pound Sterling.
France, 5.10 francs per dollar.
Frankfort, Germany, 24¼ per mark.
Auckland and Sydney, $4.95 per pound Sterling.
Hongkong, 45½ per Mexican dollar.
Amoy, 47¾ per Mexican dollar.
Singapore and Shanghai, 47¾ per Mexican dollar.
Yokohama, 50 per Jap. Yen.
Hiogo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap. Yen.
Manila, Iloilo, P. I., 47¾ per Mexican dollar.

Experience takes dreadfully high school wages, but he teaches like no other.—Carlyle.

REPUBLICANS WILL CHOOSE NEW SECRETARY NEXT WEEK

WHEN THE Republican Territorial Central Committee meets Monday next according to the present outlook there will be even fewer members present in person than at the last meetings and yet the number of votes cast promises to be as large. Where it was expected that several outsiders, such as Henry P. Baldwin and others, would be here, the prospects are that the regular city members will hold the proxies as usual.

Few letters have been received from members living outside the city to indicate just how they want their votes cast. It is understood, however, that there will be a changing of the system which was outlined at the last meeting. Whereas then there was a resolution that proxies be restricted to the members of the Central Committee, there is a seeming majority for the proposal that any member of the convention which nominated Parker for delegate last year and constituted the committee should be permitted to hold a proxy.

Should this have a majority of the votes the same rule will be made to apply to the executive committee as well and there will be then a widening of the influence of that body, and it will have in it upon the departure of any member, Republicans of the city who took a deep interest in party success last year, and who as well worked and contributed to the campaign. This will mean that there is to be a broader spirit in the future government of the party and that active work along lines which are approved by the most progressive, will be inaugurated at once.

The most important matter which will come before the meeting perhaps will be that of a secretary for the committee. The resignation of Secretary Hendry has been followed by an active canvass of the committee by Assistant Secretary Avery, with the result that he has endorsements which are sufficient to land him in the place, should there be chosen a non-member. There is a sentiment in the committee, however, that the secretary should be a member of that body, elected by his district. It is thought this would give to the member a standing which does not attach to the simple secretary of the committee, without any elective membership. Before he went to the coast Chairman Kennedy suggested that this course be followed, and made a canvass of the membership with the hope of finding some one who would undertake the work of keeping up the records and attending to the actual workings of the committee. Col. J. H. Fisher has been approached, but his business precludes his taking on the extra work. B. H. Wright of the Department of Public Works has been mentioned and there may be others as well. Many members declare their attachment to the principle, but insist that there are not enough men in the committee who could undertake the labor, and that in consequence the place may have to go to an outsider.

The special election to fill the seat in the Legislature made vacant by the death of Archibald F. Gilfillan, will afford an excellent opportunity for a show of strength between the parties in the Fourth district. It is already known that the Home Rulers will put up Prince Cupid. The question of his election is another matter, though, as there are Republicans who say they can defeat any candidate that may be put up in the district.

On the Republican side there is a reluctance to discuss the matter, as the general grief over the death of Mr. Gilfillan is too great. The new member from the Fourth District will be if possible from the same precinct as was Mr. Gilfillan. There are many good Republicans, and leaders, too, in that precinct, such men as J. H. Fisher, Joseph Gilman, J. P. Cooke, B. H. Wright and many others, and when the time comes to make the fight it is certain that there will be a hot campaign.

TO PAY FIRE CLAIMANTS

Interest on Bonds Will be Paid Back.

The Territory of Hawaii has about $175,000 coming to it from the United States Treasury for interest paid by the Territory on outstanding bonds. This money is to be used for the payment of fire claims, being especially designated for that purpose. Treasurer Wright has received no information from Washington lately regarding the payment of this amount, but the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is now liquidating the Hawaiian debt, held in England, leads local officials to believe the interest money will soon be paid. The last Hawaiian bond issue is held in London, and Secretary Gage, in his last annual report to the President and Congress, announced that it was to be paid immediately. There will then be no further reason for delay in the payment of the $175,000 which was paid out of the Hawaiian Treasury for the United States, after annexation. Congress appropriated sufficient money to pay all outstanding Hawaiian debts which included interest on bonds; but the Territorial authorities continued to pay the interest on some of the bonds on demand, during what is known as the transition period.

This interest, which Auditor Austin estimates amounts to $175,000, is specially designated for the liquidation of fire claims, but these cannot be paid until every claim has been adjudicated. The commission is still hard at work on the evidence before it, and the claims are being finished up at the rate of from fifty to two hundred per day. The work will still require several months, but under the ruling of the fire court, none of these judgments will be made known until the entire number, some 3,600, have been finally passed upon. When this has been completed a pro rata payment will be ordered, and by that time the money due from the National government will no doubt have been paid. There is no reason why it should not be settled immediately, as the money has been in the United States Treasury for months, for this very purpose, and it would require very little urging on the part of Delegate Wilcox to have the matter attended to, before it is actually required for the payment of these claims.

There is some possibility also of Congress allowing the customs receipts to be diverted for the payment of fire claims, according to a letter received by Commissioner J. T. Pratt.

Representative F. W. Mondell, one of the Montana Congressmen appealed to by the delegation from that State residing in Honolulu, has written to Mr. Pratt as follows:

"With an overflowing treasury and the liberal disposition that is being shown toward our new territories, I think that there is a possibility of carrying through the matter."

Mr. Mondell suggests that the bill for such action be placed in the hands of some member of the Ways and Means Committee and promises to do all he can to assist in the matter. The customs receipts average $125,000 a month, and a year would suffice for the payment of all claims.

THE PRO RATA SCHEDULE.

Secretary Hawes yesterday made public the pro rata schedule agreed upon by the Executive Council. The fire claims are not considered in this at all, as this was a special appropriation. In salaries and some of the departments no cut could be made. The Public Works Department suffered the biggest reduction. With the money coming in from personal and dog taxes due in March, the money now in the Treasury will suffice for the year.

The following are the monthly allowances in each department under the new pro rata schedule:

Permanent settlements	$ 708 34	$ 708 34
Secretary Territory	1,200 00	1,200 00
Judiciary	1,100 00	1,100 00
Attorney General	5,770 00	5,500 00
Treasury	4,600 00	4,600 00
Taxes	250 00	400 00
Conveyance	75 00	75 00
Public Works	29,658 00	35,000 00
Water Works	2,800 00	2,500 00
Fire Department	1,350 00	1,350 00
Pilot Office	80 00	80 00
Public Instruction	3,230 00	3,000 00
Public Lands	350 00	350 00
Agr. and Forestry	200 00	200 00
Survey	2,710 00	2,100 00
Health	17,225 00	17,225 00
Band	400 00	400 00
Auditor	167 00	167 00
Military	840 00	840 00
	$83,325 00	$77,087 00

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Iwalani brought news that Makaweli mill started grinding on Monday, Dec. 30, and Waimea mill stopped on Saturday, Dec. 28.

Paymaster Hall is again back at his office in the Capitol building, after having been ill at Queen's Hospital for nearly three weeks.

Governor Dole will soon call a special election to fill the vacancy in the Fourth District caused by the death of Representative Gilfillan.

The week of half holiday given to all government employes by order of Governor Dole, ended yesterday, and all offices were open the usual time.

About thirty Chinese will return to China on the Coptic tomorrow, and were busy yesterday getting their photos and identification papers ready.

Food Inspector Shorey has been busy for the past month making examinations of beer and other malt products sold in Hawaii, and will make a report on this subject next week.

Andrew Brown has received word from relatives of the late A. F. Gilfillan, that the remains were sent to San Francisco for burial at the side of Mr. Gilfillan's father and mother.

Superintendent Reynolds, on his next trip to Molokai, on Monday, will take with him a quantity of seeds and plants for the leper settlement. Garden truck is now being raised by the lepers there.

Alexander Mackintosh is in San Francisco, awaiting the coming of his brother-in-law, Harry von Holt, who is expected there from Europe. Since leaving Honolulu Mr. Mackintosh has been in the Sound country.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular extending the prohibition against the importation of meat cattle from Australia and New Zealand into the United States, so as to include Hawaii, it being a territory of the United States.

Senator Kalauokalani has received a letter from Delegate Wilcox, confirmatory of the dispatches in yesterday's Advertiser. Wilcox writes that W. J. Robinson was appointed third judge, and says nothing of Kepoikai.

Deputy General Cathcart has gone to Hilo, where he will prosecute for the Territory at the January term opened in that city yesterday. There are quite a number of criminal cases to be disposed of by Judge Little.

An amended charter was filed with Treasurer Wright by the trustees of the Central Union Church yesterday. The only change is one increasing the amount of property held by the corporation from $400,000 to $500,000. The amendment was approved.

Ninety deaths were reported to the Board of Health during December, which is a comparatively small number for that month. A large number of the deaths were due to tuberculosis, that disease still making considerable inroads on the health of the community. Quite a number of deaths were also reported as due to pneumonia.

Marshal Hendry has not appointed a successor to L. A. Andrews, field deputy for Hawaii, who resigned a short time ago because the fees allowed him did not cover the expense of the office. There have been no applicants for the position, which is one of honor rather than of profit. When Sheriff Andrews was given the appointment he was one out of a dozen applicants, but his experience in the office has not led any of his old competitors to seek the job now. No appointment is likely to be made for some time.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 23.—The State has employed special counsel to fight the Northern Pacific consolidation. Montana and North Dakota will help.

Weak. Exhausted.

When Recovering from Sickness.

Perhaps you have been very sick and are not recovering so fast as you expected. Then we can help you, we are sure. Our Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give great strength to your nervous system.

Mrs. Mary M. McShane, of 82 Harrington Street, Hobart, Tasmania, sends this letter, with her photograph



"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever, I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood-purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

Ayer's Pills are the best family laxative pill. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

H. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enameled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

H. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

OAKLAND, Dec. 21.—J. J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Co., died this morning.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE

Jan. 1—W. Horace Wright, journalist, commits suicide.
Jan. 2—David Center, plantation manager, dies.
Jan. 3—The Hawaiian Fisheries Association formed.
Jan. 3—Discovery of two skeletons in quarry back of Lunalilo Home.
Jan. 3—Kalakaua's old home, Honouakaha, sold.
Jan. 3—Liverymen's trust broken.
Jan. 3—Senator Perkins introduces a bill in Congress giving Honolulu and Hilo bonding privileges.
Jan. 3—Mrs. N. P. Lumahaihei dies.
Jan. 4—President McKinley upholds Governor Dole in the public land sales.
Jan. 5—Miss Susie Kirkland, of Maui, dies.
Jan. 10—George McIntyre, kamaaina, dies.
Jan. 11—Francis Murphy, temperance lecturer, arrives.
Jan. 12—Aggravation defeats Brock in a match race. Course, three-eighths of a mile.
Jan. 14—Century Telephone Company, articles of incorporation filed; capital stock, $150,000.
Jan. 14—Mamie Smith, daughter of the late D. B. Smith, marries E. Burke in Paris Tex.
Jan. 15—A. I. Lewis marries Miss E. Johnson.
Jan. 16—City of Peking brings 400 Porto Rican laborers.
Jan. 16—New cemetery at Waialae laid out.
Jan. 16—Ke Au Hou captured by rioting Porto Ricans.
Jan. 16—Slight earthquake felt in Honolulu.
Jan. 16—Sealed bids called for the dredging of the entrance to Pearl Harbor.
Jan. 17—Eighth anniversary of the revolution of 1893 celebrated.
Jan. 17—Schooner Mikahala goes ashore near Waianae.
Jan 18—Iwalani returns to port, after a rough trip, leaking.
Jan. 19—Billy Hurd, alias Allen, poker sharp, exposed by the Advertiser.
Jan. 19—Syndicate formed to erect a hotel and theater, and improve race track at Kapiolani Park.
Jan. 19—Papa Ita performs his fire-walking feat.
Jan. 19—Claudine runs into a reef in Maalaea Bay.
Jan. 20—Transport Warren comes into port to have her boilers repaired.
Jan. 20—Maui Telephone Company increases capital stock to $25,000.
Jan. 21—Bark Topgallant puts into port in distress.
Jan. 22—Mysterious death of J. Shannan at the Sailors' Home.
Jan. 22—James Kimball, the first steamer of the new Seattle-Honolulu line, arrives.
Jan. 23—Albert Hermanson, employed by Macfarlane Company, suicides.
Jan. 24—E. C. Kaufman, musician, commits suicide.
Jan. 24—Allen & Robinson, Ltd., lumber dealers and ship owners, incorporated; capital stock, $550,000.
Jan. 26—Honolulu Merchants' Association adopts constitution and elects directorate.
Jan. 29—Kahunaism nearly causes death of a native wahine in Kewalo.
Jan 29—The Kash Co., Ltd., incorportated. Capital stock, $75,000.
Jan. 29—C. F. Herrick Carriage Co., Ltd., organized.
Jan. 29—The Californian, the first steamer of the Hawaiian-American line, arrives.
Jan. 29—W. G. Irwin created chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
Jan. 31—Mail clerks on a strike.
Jan. 31—Dr. Chapman, temperance agitator arrives.
Feb. 1—Prof. W. D. Alexander, Territorial surveyor, resigns.
Feb. 5—Journeymen plumbers strike.
Feb. 6—Honolulu visited by a Kona. Inter-Island transportation delayed. Damage slight.
Feb. 6—Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican, shoots and slightly wounds M. I. Stevens.
Feb. 8—Memorial services at Kawaiahao Church in memory of Queen Victoria.
Feb. 9—Scotland defeats England, winning the Association Football championship.
Feb. 11—Engagement of Martha Afong to Lieut. A. J. Dougherty announced.
Feb. 12—Dr. Martin Hogan, kamaaina, dies in Los Angeles.
Feb. 13—Honolulu Brewery starts making beer.
Feb. 13—Attorney C. Bitting sentenced to ten days in jail for contempt of court, by Judge Humphreys.
Feb. 14—Mikahala's keel punctured by a swordfish.
Feb. 14—H. S. Olcott, theosophist, lectures in Honolulu.
Feb. 14—C. Bergstrom, of the Oahu Railroad and Land Company, dies of pneumonia.
Feb. 14—Gospel Temperance League organized.
Feb. 15—E. C. Stubbs lectures before the Louisiana Planters' Association on Hawaii.
Feb. 15—Maui grounds at the entrance of the harbor; slight damage.
Feb. 16—A Kona storm on Maui; 30.20 inches of rain falls, destroying potato crop.
Feb. 18—Chinese New Year celebrated.
Feb. 19—Mardi Gras ball at the Drillshed.
Feb. 20—First Territorial Legislature in initial session.
Feb. 21—Standard Telephone Company organized. Capital, $50,000.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday celebrated.
Feb. 22—Gasoline schooner Surprise goes ashore at Koloa, Kauai. A total wreck.
Feb. 22—The Superintendent of Public Instruction submits annual report. The expenditures of the department ment were $317,895. There are in Honolulu 3,267 pupils enrolled, twenty schools and over 100 teachers.
Feb. 24—The House of Representatives ejects Secretary H. E. Cooper.
Feb. 25—The Oahu Railroad and Land Company increases its capital stock to $4,000,000.
Feb. 27—W. H. Marshall pardoned by Governor Dole.
Feb. 27—The annual report of the manager of Ewa plantation shows the plantation in flourishing condition. Its output for 1900 was 27,700 tons. It paid a dividend of 1 per cent per month.
Feb. 27—The annual report of the manager of Haiku Sugar plantation gives the receipts for the year at $497,560.77. It paid $90,000 in dividends.
Feb. 27—The annual meeting of Olaa stockholders held. The 1901 crop is reported to amount to 25,000 tons, and is valued at $619,793.18.
Feb. 27—Hawaiian postage stamp issue burned at Washington.
Feb. 27—Annual meeting of Kihei stockholders held. The crop is estimated at 4,500 tons.
Feb. 27—Superintendent Reynolds, of the leper settlement, resigns.
Feb. 28—Makaweli plantation stockholders meet. Output is 15,500 tons.
Feb. 28—Paia plantation's annual meeting. The treasurer reports receipts $24,452.54; dividends $135,000; surplus $24,692.07.
Feb. 28—Annual meeting of Waimea Sugar plantation held. The treasurer reports receipts $137,677.28; dividends $18,750.
March 1—Students of Oahu College organize a literary club.
March 1—The day nursery opened for infants.
March 1—Legislature sails for Molokai to inspect the leper settlement.
March 3—The Hanalei makes maiden trip to Kauai.
March 3—Murder attempted on the whaler Andrew Hicks, en route to Honolulu.
March 4—Honolulu Flower Society holds annual meeting. Petitions Governor for recompense in matter of land taken from the society by the Territory.
March 4—Moses Kealoha, old Honolulu magistrate, accidentally killed.
March 4—First bill of the first session of the Territorial Legislature passed.
March 4—Anti-Saloon League organized. Theo. Richards, president.
March 5—Florence Roberts opens theatrical season in "Sapho."
March 5—Last issue of the Humane Educator. Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, editor.
March 5—American Sugar plantation turned into a cattle ranch.
March 6—Austrian warship Donau arrives in Honolulu.
March 6—Ed Haskell, sentenced by Judge Humphreys to serve two years at hard labor for stealing two cigars.
March 8—Antoinette Trebelli gives concert at the Opera House.
Mar. 9—Hawaiian coinage bill fails to pass Congress.
March 9—Electric automobiles, of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, out on a trial spin.
March 10—A party of capitalists, guests of B. F. Dillingham, tour the Island of Hawaii.
March 10—Dr. E. S. Chapman, temperance agitator, preaches farewell sermon.
March 10—Mrs. M. Bruns dies.
March 10—Tramps in evidence in Honolulu.
March 19—Honolulu Eyrie of Eagles organized.
March 11—Moana Hotel formally opened.
March 11—Fort street merchants meet and petition Legislature to widen Fort street.
March 12—O. Bainbridge, globe trotter, arrives in Honolulu.
March 13—Party of Mystic Shriners arrive.
March 13—H. M. S. Warspite anchors off port.
March 14—Board of Health petitions the Legislature to pass quarantine regulations covering tuberculosis.
March 15—Ship Jabez Howes grounds on a mud bank in harbor.
March 15—Mystic Shriners have a street parade and initiate members of Aloha Temple.
March 15—Caesar Moreno dies in Washington.
March 16—Auction of the famous Rooke property.
March 16—A building boom in Lahaina.
March 16—Virgie A defeats Aggravation in a seven-furlong match race by three lengths. Time, 1:33.
March 17—Mrs. Mani O. K. Martin dies.
March 18—Bark Olympic makes port dismasted.
March 18—Hackman Gonsalves brutally assaulted.
March 18—Mystic Shriners banquet at Moana Hotel.
March 18—J. M. Luning dies in Los Angeles.
March 19—The Legislature visits Kalihi leper station.
March 19—Lewis Morrison appears in the role of "Richelieu" at the Opera House.
March 20—Naval slips completed.
March 20—Grand ball of the Mystic Shriners at the Drillshed.
March 20—Colonel Sanger appointed to inspect Hawaii and report needs in coast defense.
March 20—German Lutheran Church completed.
March 22—Hawaiian Tramways bill tabled.
March 22—College Hills tract opened.
March 22—Annual meeting of McBryde plantation stockholders. Estimated crop for 1901, 18,000 tons.
March 23—Mystic Shriners visit Moanalua.
March 23—Auction of College Hills lots.
March 24—Hilo Railroad to build a long wharf.
March 25—First National Bank of Hilo incorporated. Captial stock, $200,000.
March 25—Barbour Lathrop gives a cotillion at Progress Hall.
March 25—Florence Roberts closes her season in "Nell Gwyn" at the Opera House.
March 27—A farewell banquent given to E. E. Conant, Eleele, Kauai.
March 27—Portuguese youths organize a dramatic club. Theater on the slopes of Punchbowl.
March 28—The Kimball Steamship Company sues the Honolulu Meat Company for $98,043.49.
March 30—Punahou defeats Kamehameha in track athletics.
March 31—Moiliili Chapel reopened and dedicated.
April 1—Advertiser's Mystic Shriner edition.
April 1—Hon. R. W. Wilcox returns from Washington.
April 1—Mates of steamship companies go on a strike.
April 2—W. Seaborn Luce dies.
April 3—Dr. Robert McKibbin, kamaaina, dies.
April 3—Mrs. E. K. Richardson, alii, dies.
April 4—The rite of washing the feet celebrated in Catholic Cathedral.
April 4—The Mystic Shriners depart.
April 5—Jared G. Smith, director of Hawaiian experiment station, arrives.
April 5—George D. Gear, second judge First Circuit, arrives from Washington.
April 6—Steamer Upolu went ashore at Puako; a total wreck.
April 6—Alfred Stead and bride arrive in Honolulu.
April 7—Easter Sunday celebrated.
April 7—Transport Lawton arrives with smallpox on board.
April 7—New church dedicated at Lihue.
April 8—St. Clement's Guild gives a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. T. Rain Walker.
April 8—Transport Garonne puts into port short of coal.
April 9—Congressman E. J. Hill arrives in Honolulu, en route to Guam and Manila.
April 10—Gigantic scheme proposed to raise the level at Kewalo and Kakaako several feet.
April 12—Contract for Mendoca building signed. Cost, $48,044.
April 14—Transport Kilpatrick anchors off port with smallpox on board.
April 15—Local lodge of Elks installed by Grand Exalted Ruler Fisher.
April 16—"Bob" Wilcox organizes hybrid Republican party.
April 16—Maurice Brasch marries Mabel Waity.
April 16—Superintendent Dennison banqueted by the employes of the Oahu Railroad and Land Company.
April 17—Soldier W. Wolfson arrested for gross cheat.
April 17—Anti-vaccination and dispensary bills vetoed by Governor Dole.
April 17—Chamber of Commerce adopts resolutions extending fire limits.
April 18—Hon. E. M. Conger, United States minister to China, here en route to the States.
April 18—Dr. W. S. Ament, missionary, here.
April 18—House of Representatives overrides dog tax veto.
April 19—Elks have a big smoker at the Drillshed.
April 19—Contract let for construction of annex to Hawaiian Hotel.
April 20—Polo game at Moanalua between Maui and Oahu. Oahu wins.
April 22—Oahu again defeats Maui polo team at Moanalua.
April 22—Annual meeting of Young Men's Christian Association directors. T. Clive Davies elected president.
April 23—Dr. Marques, theosophist, returns from Sydney.
April 23—Hon. J. A. T. Hull, in Honolulu, en route to the Philippines.
April 24—John Newton Wright, kamaaina, dies.
April 24—W. F. McLennan, of the Treasury Department, arrives with funds for the redemption of Hawaiian bonds.
April 24—Thomas Fitch, the silver-tongued orator, arrives in Honolulu.
April 25—Territorial Supreme Court decides against the Tramways company in its suit against the Rapid Transit.
April 25—Josephine Stanton Opera Company opens season at Opera House.
April 27—Home Rulers' mass meeting.
April 27—Francis Murphy Hall formally opened.
April 28—W. H. Thom arrested for murderous assault on his father-in-law.
April 29—M. C. Mott-Smith marries Miss Savelli in Italy.
April 29—Young Women's Christian Association entertains Miss Reynolds, the secretary of the World's Young Women's Christian Association.
April 29—Dr. Raymond resigns as president of the Board of Health.
April 30—Legislature ends.
May 1—May Day celebrated by school children.
May 3—United States District Attorney Baird creates a sensation by attacking a Federal jury for its verdict.
May 4—Governor appoints James H. Boyd Superintendent of Public Works and W. H. Wright, Treasurer.
May 4—Gleaners give a lawn fete.
May 5—William Goodness, kamaaina, dies at Wailuku.
May 6—Father McLaughlin gives a musical lecture.
May 6—Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association give a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman.
May 7—Governor Dole appoints E. S. Boyd Commissioner of Public Lands, also a new Board of Health.
May 7—Hugh Morrison dies in San Francisco.
May 8—Legislature begins extra session.
May 8—Hon. R. W. Wilcox sails for San Francisco; dodges bill collectors.
May 8—Dr. Cooper elected president of the Board of Health.
May 10—First anniversary of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association celebrated.
May 11—Oahu College wins relay race at Kapiolani Park.
May 12—Toughs from Kakaako riot on the waterfront.
May 12—Puuloa Church dedicated.
May 13—Antonio M. Lluveras, the "Father of the Porto Ricans," in Honolulu.
May 13—Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Rowell resigns. Marston Campbell appointed to succeed him.
May 13—Steamer Colon arrives with 522 Porto Ricans.
May 13—Grand Jury charged to investigate bribery charges against the Legislature.
May 14—Emmeluth tries to prevent the landing of Porto Ricans.
May 14—Alice Kimball goes ashore in Kahului.
May 16—The Ellenford Dramatic Company opens the season at the Orpheum.
May 17—Citations issued for Dole, Thurston and Cooper to testify before Grand Jury.
May 19—Buddhist ceremony, the birth of Saint Shinran celebrated.
May 20—Kilohana Art League opens exhibit.
May 21—Frank Atherton wins tennis championship.
May 21—Territorial officials in court for refusing to testify before Grand Jury.
May 22—Judge Humphreys fines L. A. Thurston for contempt of court.
May 23—Row Wongs entertain Csu Shih Chin, a reform leader.
May 23—Supreme Court decides that Fujihara must hang.
May 24—Maunalei Sugar plantation sold to W. H. Pain.
May 24—W. R. McLauren finds daughter in Eureka, Cal., who had been abducted from Hawaii twenty years ago.
May 25—Judge Humphreys sentences Hartwell, Kinney & Ballou to thirty days in jail for contempt of court. Pardoned by Acting Governor Cooper.
May 25—Naval Board officially reports Pearl Harbor only suitable location for naval station.
May 26—Five hundred tins Hongkong opium seized while being smuggled from the Zealandia.
May 28—Hon. Jonah Kumalae marries Miss Ahona.
May 28—Chinese laundrymen strike for higher wages.
May 29—Bar Association adopts resolutions condemning Judge Humphreys.
May 30—Oregon anchors off port.
May 30—Decoration Day celebrated.
May 30—Capt. John Rice, kamaaina, dies.
May 30—W. E. Geil, evangelist, lectures at Central Union Church.
June 1Anna Peters sues Stephen Peters for absolute divorce; startling accusations.
June 2—Kappelmeister Berger celebrates twenty-ninth anniversary as leader of the Hawaiian Band.
June 2—Representative Beckley returns from San Francisco, where he interviewed President McKinley.
June 2—Schooner Campbell makes port with a story of murder and suicide at sea.
June 2—Fire Chief Hunt dies.
June 3—The Caithness, the first whaleback steamer that ever visited Honolulu, arrives.
June 4—L. A. Thurston files an appeal in the contempt case.
June 5—David Nahoolewa, of the Board of Health, drops dead.
June 5—David S. Jordan and party of fish experts arrive.
June 6—William L. Whitney marries Miss Sutton, in Michigan.
June 6—Sir Claude Mac Donald, British minister to Japan, here, en route home.
June 7—Contract let for first home in the College Hills tract.
June 9—Gen. A. W. Greeley in Honolulu.
June 10—Ben Holladay dies in Philadelphia.
June 11—Kamehameha Day celebrated.
June 11—Healani Boat Club gives a minstrel show at the Opera House.
June 12—Charles W. Wilcox dismissed from Board of Health.
June 13—L. A. Thurston upheld in contempt case.
June 13—Ship Tomas enters port. Lost captain overboard.
June 14—Brig. Gen. Ludlow arrives on the Buford.
June 15—U. S. S. Hartford, training ship, arrives.
June 14—Flag raising day celebrated in public schools.
June 15—Second performance of the Healani Minstrels.
June 17—Grand Jury reports on bribery investigation.
June 17—A. S. Cleghorn celebrates semi-centennial of his arrival in Honolulu.
June 18—Gear & Lansing call a meeting of creditors.
June 19—Bark Olympic on fire.
June 19—Board of Health raises quarantine on incoming mails.
June 20—David S. Jordan addresses High School graduates.
June 21—Mrs. Wu Ting Fang in Honolulu.
June 22—Children give a fancy dress ball at the Drillshed.
June 23—Steamer Zealandia returns to port with leaking boilers.
June 24—Automobile Company closes down plant.
June 24—Graduation exercises at Oahu College.
June 25—Humphreys' scheme to annex Hawaii to California announced.
June 26—Paul Egry reappears.
June 26—Dr. L. Hartley arrives. Starts anti-saloon crusade.
June 26—Schooner Golden Gate a total wreck on Lanai.
June 27—Kamehameha School holds commencement exercises.
June 27—E. P. Church, former president of Oahu College, dies in Michigan.
June 28—Graduating exercises at St. Louis College.
June 29—U. S. S. Philadelphia arrives.
June 30—Ship Coryphene arrives; lost captain at sea.
July 1—Schooner Carrie & Annie departs for the South Seas.
July 1—Strike at Honolulu Iron Works over.
July 2—Paul Neumann dies.
July 2—M. C. Lennon arrested as he was about to depart on the Zealandia.
July 3—W. G. Smith's perjury case nolle prossed.
July 4—Healani crews defeat the Myrtles in the annual championship races at Pearl Harbor.
July 4—Independence Day celebrated.
July 4—L. K. Kentwell marries Annie Holt.
July 5—Civil service examinations held.
July 7—Bark C. D. Bryant on fire; crew arrested.
July 7—Rev. A. E. Cory of the Christian Church resigns.
July 8—Summer schools opened.
July 9—Lee's World's Entertainers open season at the Opera House.
July 10—Bark St. James makes port dismasted.
July 11—William C. Wilder dies.
July 12—Forest and cane fires in Hamakua district.
July 12—John G. Woolley, temperance worker, arrives.
July 12—Capt. P. Smith, returns from the Philippines.
July 13—Healani Boat Club gives a smoker.
July 13—Legislature in extra session fixes salaries.
July 14—Chinese consul reports that 2,573 fire claims have been filed with him.
July 14—Charles Nordhoff, journalist, dies in San Francisco.
July 15—Portuguese boys dramatic club plays "Jesse James' Oath."
July 16—News of Mrs. Sam Parker's death on the Mainland received.
July 16—Pearl Harbor condemnation suits begun.
July 17—C. H. Charlock appointed secretary of the Board of Health.
July 17—Lieut. Colonel French of the Salvation Army, arrives.
July 18—Appropriation bills passed.
July 19—M. C. Lennon sentenced to one year in jail.
July 19—Annual meeting of directors of the Queen's Hospital. H. Waterhouse elected treasurer.
July 20—Banquet to the Healani crews at Moana Hotel.
July 21—Woman accidentally shot near Camp McKinley.
July 22—Plumbers' trust active again.
July 22—Crater of Kilauea shows signs of eruption.
July 23—Gen. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster general U. S. A., arrives.
July 23—Major Putnam B. Strong and Lady Hope, elopers, arrive.
July 24—Dr Malster elected superintendent of Insane Asylum.
July 24—Auction of Widemann real estate.
July 24—Judge Gear releases "transition period" prisoners on habeas corpus.
July 25—Gunboat Petrel arrives from the Orient.
July 25—Raid on okolehao stills in Kalihi.
July 26—C. A. Remschel narrowly escapes electrocution.
July 26—Dr. Cofer accused of discriminating against Japanese woman aboar dthe America Maru in medical examination.
July 26—Bark Empire on fire off Hawaii.
July 26—Thomas Fitch reprimanded by Judge Estee.
July 27—Hon. R. W. Wilcox and wife return from Washington.
July 28—Strike of employes of the Stock Yards Stables.
July 29—Extra session of Legislature ended.
July 30—Nahiku plantation abandoned.
July 31—Transport Thomas arrives with 500 school teachers aboard.
July 31—Tax commission organized. Emmeluth chosen chairman.
Aug. 1—Remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker arrive from the Mainland.
Aug. 1—Ship Kinross arrives. Record trip from Cardiff.
Aug. 2—Kawaiahao's new organ dedicated.
Aug. 2—U. S. S. Philadelphia arrives from Samoa.
Aug. 3—U. S. S. Bennington arrives from Yokohama.
Aug. 3—Tantalus experimental station starts planting.
Aug. 5—Salvation Army celebrates its seventh anniversary in Hawaii.
Aug. 6—Fire destroys E. O. Hall & Son's building.
Aug. 6—Judge Gear orders the Orpheum sold at auction.
Aug. 7—J. W. Erwin arrives to install free delivery of mails in Honolulu.
Aug. 7—Capt. C. Wilder resigns management of Wilder Steamship Company.
Aug. 9—A small tidal wave at Kailua.
Aug. 9—Income tax cases appealed to the Supreme Court.
Aug. 10—Plumbers' strike ended.
Aug. 11—Dr. McGrew buys the home of J. F. Hackfeld.
Aug. 11—Clerks start a campaign for the early closing of stores.
Aug. 12—Annexation Day observed by the courts.
Aug. 13—Rose ranch consolidated with Kahikinui.
Aug. 14—Judge Estee decides that all Chinese born in Hawaii are citizens.
Aug. 14—King Bros.' store burglarized.
Aug. 15—Judge Gear has trouble with special grand jury. Fines Attorney General Cathcart for contempt.
Aug. 15—Plumbers' trust sued by C. H. Brown.
Aug. 15—Belgian hares found here.
Aug. 15—Honolulu Home for Incurables applies for a charter.
Aug. 17—United States Naval docks not to be used by general shipping in the future.
Aug. 18—Kamoiliili Church organ dedicated.
Aug. 18—George Scott commits suicide at Camp McKinley.
August 17—Warehouses of the Union Feed Company opened.
Aug. 19—Admiral Beardslee arrives on the Hongkong Maru.
Aug. 20—F. E. Thompson thrown from horse and seriously injured.
Aug. 20—Plantation managers meet and establish new scale of wages.
Aug. 21—Honolulu Stock Yards totally destroyed by fire; eighty head of horses burned.
August 21—Nakamura held for the murder or Tono, a Japanese wahine.
Aug. 22—Home Rulers meet and propose a three days' prayer for relief from their political pilikia.
Aug. 22—Oriental Life Insurance Co. formed.
Aug. 23—General Breckenridge, Inspector general U. S. A., arrives.
Aug. 30—Judge Humphreys before Attorney General Knox.
Aug. 25—Organ in the new German Lutheran Church dedicated.
Aug. 25—Stevedores and longshoremen form a union.
Aug. 26—Income tax law valid.
Aug. 27—Francis Murphy returns from Australia.
Aug. 27—Commander S. Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, in Honolulu.
Aug. 28—Sixto Lopez, Filipino, arrives in Honolulu.
Aug. 28—Flour supply short, due to strike in San Francisco.
Aug. 29—Mrs. W. E. Marr finds stolen son, after a three years' search.
Aug. 29—Gerardy, Belgian cellolst, gives concert at Opera House.
Aug. 29—First car runs over the Honolulu Rapid Transit track.
Aug. 30—Hilo Railway Company will issue new bonds. Amount to be $1,000,000 at 6 per cent.
Aug. 31—Honolulu Rapid Transit formally opened by Governor Dole.
Aug. 31—Murder and suicide at Waialua.
Sept. 1—All steamers from the Orient have to dock at the Quarantine wharf.
Sept. 2—Labor Day celebrated.
Sept. 2—Chinese hold a meeting and adopt anti-exclusion resolutions.
Sept. 3—Liliuokalani celebrates sixty-third birthday.
Sept. 4—British citizens press claims against Hawaiian government.
Sept. 4—Attorney General Dole weds Miss Gallagher in San Francisco.
Sept. 4—British cable steamer Britannia arrives.
Sept. 4—F. Jaeger weds Elsie Robertson at Ainahau.
Sept. 5—German army officers inspect Honolulu, take photographs, make soundings of the harbor and collect military information in general.
Sept. 6—Organized labor will have nothing to do with "Colonel" Lake's federation.
Sept. 6—Trolley car collides with and upsets a tram car.
Sept. 8—Tracy McDonald dies of injuries received in a runaway.
Sept. 9—California's Admission Day celebrated by the local California colony.
Sept. 9—Franklin Austin resigns management of the Francis Murphy Temperance Clubs.
Sept. 9—Charles J. Falk, stock broker, fails.
Sept. 11—Pearl Harbor Naval station surveyed.
Sept. 13—Nakamura acquitted of the charge of murdering Tono.
Sept. 14—Kasabara, Japanese, murders his child.
Sept. 13—John E. Pond appointed naval cadet from Hawaii.
Sept. 12—A big fire in Spreckelsville plantation.
Sept. 12—Attorney General Knox concludes the Humphreys case.
Sept. 15—Sailors and Kakaako toughs riot in the "Sandlot."
Sept. 16—Epidemic of robberies in Honolulu.
Sept. 16—Francis Murphy Temperance Club reorganized. Francis Murphy the leader.
Sept. 17—Honolulu receives the news of the shooting of President McKinley.
Sept. 17—Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Company arrives.
Sept. 17—United States Marshal Daniel A. Ray dies.
Sept. 18—Kohala water scheme before the Governor's Council.
Sept. 18—Income tax case appealed to the United States Supreme Court.
Sept 19—A. L. Ahlo returns to Honolulu after a four-year absence in England.
Sept. 20—Henry Studiniczka, sugar expert, visiting Hawaii.
Sept. 21—Regatta Day celebrated. Myrtle Club wins a majority of boating events.
Sept. 22—Buddhist Temple dedicated at Waipahu.
Sept. 23—Hamakua forest fires under control.
Sept. 24—Transport Warren brings news of President McKinley's death.
Sept. 24—All claims filed with the Fire Claims Commission. Total, $3,200,000.
Sept. 24—Richard Ivers weds Miss Gertrude Scott.
Sept. 25—Citizens meet in Drillshed and hold memorial exercises in McKinley's memory.
Sept. 26—Farewell reception to Rev. A. E. Cory at the Christian Church.
Sept. 27—Anglican Church row before the Episcopal convention in San Francisco.
Sept. 27—Honolulu Bar Association meets and holds a McKinley memorial service.
Sept. 28—McKinley memorial service at Kawaiahao Church.
Sept. 28—Joseph H. Pratt, kamaaina, dies.
Sept. 30—G. A. R. veterans meet at Independence Park.
Sept. 30—Father Boarman, Jesuit, arrives.
Oct. 3—Francis Murphy, temperance orator, departs.
Oct. 4—Cornerstone of Punahou School laid.

(Continued on Page 7.)

SEVEN TO ONE

From reports received we figure that one bottle of Scott's Emulsion sometimes builds seven times its weight of solid, healthy flesh! Why is this so?

Because Scott's Emulsion is itself the richest and most digestible of foods.

Because Scott's Emulsion gives strong appetite.

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Because Scott's Emulsion wakes up the dormant system—new life to the tissues—so that the body uses it's food for bone making and flesh building.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT. TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS, IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. Lota of Hanalei, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. G. Smith, administrator estate of J. W. Lota, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 19th day of December, 1901.

By the Court:

H. D. WISHARD,
Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Kealohapauole Makahi (k.), deceased, late of Waialua, Oahu, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me at Waialua, Oahu, or to M. K. Keohokalole, at the office of the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., Honolulu.

A. S. MAHAULU,
Administrator Estate of Kealohapauole Makahi.
December 19, A. D. 1901.
2343—Dec. 20, 27; Jan. 3, 10.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapaa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MRS. ELLA TOMS,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.
Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford St. M. E. Church, Cumberland, Md., U. S. A., says: "It affords me great pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have never known it to fail." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

G. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, returned yesterday from a business trip to San Francisco.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Oct. 6—Huelo plantation again starts sugar cultivation.
Oct. 5—Football season starts. Maile Ilimas defeat the Hackfelds.
Oct. 7—Manager Allen resigns from Hawaiian Hotel.
Oct. 8—Tailor J. S. Martin held up by two highwaymen.
Oct. 9—H. W. Lake assumes management of Hawaiian Hotel.
Oct. 10—Dr. Winslow, ex-government physician arrested.
Oct. 11—Hawaii Yacht Club organized.
Oct. 13—Lanai Island purchased. To be converted into a cattle ranch.
Oct. 13—Twenty-fifth anniversary of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated.
Oct. 15—Miss Adelaide Widemann weds Alfred Brune, in Oakland.
Oct. 16—M. E. Killean Company fails.
Oct. 17—Madame Belle Cole gives concert at the Opera House.
Oct. 19—Dr. Winslow sentenced to serve six months for assault on Rosi Lui.
Oct. 20—National Guard of Hawaii has a practice march and shoot in Manoa Valley.
Oct. 21—Island schooner Ada makes port; collided with the Blanche & Ella at sea.
Oct. 22—Bishop Willis to resign from the Anglican Church in April, 1902.
Oct. 23—Emma de Fries makes claim to crown lands.
Oct. 23—Battleship Wisconsin arrives.
Oct. 24—Drought on Hawaii broken.
Oct. 25—Contracts for the Kalihi extension of the Rapid Transit signed.
Oct. 26—Hawaii Yacht Club holds its first cruise.
Oct. 27—The first Hebrew congregation organized.
Oct. 28—National Guard has a sham battle in Manoa Valley.
Oct. 28—The Solace, with the Tilley courtmartial board aboard, arrives.
Oct. 28—Arthur Wall weds Harriet Lewers.
Oct. 29—Plumbers' trust scored; jury brings verdict in favor of C. H. Brown.
Oct. 30—Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., arrives, en route to Pago Pago.
Oct. 30—Brewer & Co. celebrate seventy-fifth anniversary.
Oct. 31—The Manoa extension of the Rapid Transit formally opened.
Nov. 1—Philharmonic Society formed.
Nov. 2—Mrs. Wilcox issues the Home Rule Republican.
Nov. 3—Emperor of Japan's birthday celebrated by the local Japanese.
Nov. 4—Three natives die from the effects of drinking wood alcohol.
Nov. 5—Amateur Orchestra celebrates its seventh anniversary.
Nov. 6—Gideon West, kamaaina, dies.
Nov. 6—Bar Association reaffirms its charges against Judge Humphreys.
Nov. 7—District Attorney J. C. Baird dies in Denver, Colo.
Nov. 8—W. C. Peacock orders automobiles from the Coast, to establish a line to the Moana Hotel.
Nov. 9—Mother Goose fair held in the Drillshed.
Nov. 9—James Neill opens season at the Opera House in "Barbara Frietchie."
Nov. 11—Board of Health starts a rat crusade.
Nov. 12—Hilo visited by a flood.
Nov. 12—Army officers select locations for coast defenses of Hawaii.
Nov. 12—Rollin M. Daggett dies in San Francisco.
Nov. 13—Work commenced on the new wharf on Nuuanu stream.
Nov. 14—Independents meet and adopt the name of Home Rule Republican party.
Nov. 15—Tax collection closes. Receipts in Honolulu amount to over $500,000.
Nov. 16—King Kalakaua's birthday celebrated.
November 17—Waikiki Chapel dedicated.
Nov. 18—Planters' Association meets.
Nov. 18—Kilohana Art League opens its fall exhibit.
Nov. 19—Planters' Association meeting adjourns.
Nov. 21—Annual meeting of Healani Boat Club.
Nov. 21—Elks open new hall on Miller street.
Nov. 21—Rapid Transit runs first car over the Kalihi extension.
Nov. 22—Ernest Hogan's Minstrels open season at the Orpheum.
Nov. 23—The Solace, with Admiral Evans and the Tilley courtmartial board, arrives from Pago Pago.
Nov. 24—Queen Liliuokalani meets Hawaiian Mormons in Salt Lake City.
Nov. 25—The Roanoke puts into port with her cargo on fire.
Nov. 26—Pearl Harbor condemnation suits begin.
Nov. 27—Thanksgiving exercises held in Kaahumanu School.
Nov. 28—Thanksgiving day celebrated. Punahou defeats H. A. C. in a scrappy game.
Nov. 28—Carter-Babbitt nuptials celebrated.
Nov. 30—Catholic bazaar and luau held at the Drillshed.
Nov. 30—Harry Lubeck's body found floating in the bay. Murdered by unknown persons.
Dec. 1—Battleship Wisconsin arrives from Pago Pago.
Dec. 2—Protective League disbands.
Dec. 2—Sixth Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church begins its sessions.
Dec. 3—R. Moore weds Edna Hoffman.
Dec. 4—Judge Estee refuses Manager Pain an injunction against the Rapid Transit.
Dec. 4—Hawaiian Ditch Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was formed.
Dec. 4—Harry Macfarlane weds Polly Dunn.
Dec. 6—Johnson Nickeus, Hilo attorney, dies.
Dec. 6—The ruins of Kaumakapili Church being torn down.
Dec. 7—Artillery defeats H. A. C.'s in the last football game of the season.
Dec. 9—Bids for the construction of the Bishop wharves opened.
Dec. 9—Anglican Synod in session.
Dec. 10—Judge Humphreys refuses Attorney Kaulukou permission to speak Hawaiian in court.
Dec. 10—Anglican Synod adopts statutes of the Cathedral of Honolulu.
Dec. 11—Dr. Hartley resigns presidency of the Anti-Saloon League.
Dec. 11—Anglican Synod adjourns.
Dec. 13—Jury decides that the land wanted by the government at Pearl Harbor is worth $75 an acre.
Dec. 15—A baby's body found in a Kakaako ditch.
Dec. 12—Lewis elected representative to fill the vacancy in the first district.
Dec. 15—Lyle Dickey Jr. and party lost on Lanihuli for a night.
Dec. 14—Elks open new club rooms with a jinks.
Dec. 16—Will of R. R. Hind filed for probate in San Francisco.
Dec. 17—E. R. Hendry resigns secretaryship of the Republican executive committee.
Dec. 18—W. J. Robinson appointed third circuit judge, and R. W. Breckons, district attorney.
Dec. 18—Influenza epidemic throughout the Islands.
Dec. 19—Extension of Bishop street assured.
Dec. 19—Kamehameha School celebrates Founder's Day.
Dec. 20—Pearl Harbor cases appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals.
Dec. 20—James Anderson, kamaaina, dies on Maui.
Dec. 21—Pearl Harbor dredging barge launched.
Dec. 21—Bag of registered mail stolen from the Kinau.
Dec. 27—Honolulu visited by a heavy thunder storm.
Dec. 23—Dr. John McGrew celebrates eightieth birthday.
Dec. 24—Contracts for the construction of the Bishop wharf signed. Cotton Brothers to build it for $143,780.
Dec. 24—Governor Dole pardons F. D. Haskell.
Dec. 25—Christmas celebrated in all the churches.
Dec. 25—Volcano Marshall leaves for the Philippine Islands.
Dec. 26—The second Pearl Harbor case begins.
Dec. 26—Olaa mill starts grinding cane.
Dec. 27—Kapiolani Estate to erect a building in memory of Kapiolani.
Dec. 27—Anti-Saloon League and the Protective League consolidated.
Dec. 28—Henry Ah Fai killed by electricity in McInerny's store.
Dec. 29—Bishop Willis plans to annul vitality of the Second Congregation.
Dec. 30—Forester Griffith starts on his tour of inspection.
Dec. 30—Second Congregation refuses to accede to the demands of Bishop Willis.

THE LADY STILL HAS THE RINGS.

That Mrs. Beatrice Wilson had a most wretched and unhappy time we can well believe. The plain facts, as she sets them forth, leave no room for doubt on that point.

She thinks the doctors were all in the fog; the Wyalong doctor in particular. As for myself, I would hardly go so far as to say that. A man may know a road without having the strength to walk on it, and a doctor may recognize a disease without having the power to cure it. Examples of this we come across every day.

Yet sick people are always in a hurry to get well, and, therefore, impatient of all slow and poky ways of making well. Possibly sometimes an unreasonable, but ever a natural feeling.

Mrs. Wilson's own account (clearly and forcibly written) runs thus:—"About two years ago—this being the 13th February, 1900, as I am writing at my home, 59 Faveaux street, Sydney, N. S. W.—whilst living at Lismore, Richmond River, I became suddenly, and wholly unexpectedly, ill.

"I was weak and listless; I ceased to care for anything. I was soon unable to work; indeed, I even lacked the energy to move. I scarcely slept of nights; and such a nasty taste in the mouth in the morning! No one who has not known that taste has any idea how sickening and abominable it is.

"And, worse still, I began losing flesh, and the process went on until I was a miserable, half-starved looking creature. When the ailment, whatever it was, attacked me, I yas well nourished and robust.

"But when I explain that no food whatever would remain on my stomach (no sooner down than up again), you will understand the reduction in weight.

"In hope to overcome this by sheer force of will, if possible, I sometimes forced food down and, so to speak, held it there by resolving it should stay there. This I did, knowing that I must digest or die.

"However, the plan was a failure. The result was excruciating pains across the chest and through the shoulders. So acute were these paints that they made me think what a sharp rheumatic attack must be like.

"At this time I went to Wyalong with my husband, and there also I was nearly dead with the same symptoms. The Wyalong doctor said my stomach was ulcerated, I don't believe it was. Anyhow, his medicines did me no more good than the medicines of the Lismore doctors.

"My friends thought I was going to die, and I thought so too. My mother, when I was leaving Wyalong, told me she knew I would not live, and she would never see me again on this earth.

"Her prophecy, poor soul was correct; only it was she who died, while I am—thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup—still living, and (the crowning blessing) well and strong.

"I had used three or four bottles before I was sure it was helping me, yet I persevered, taking it regularly and in six months the disease was gone as completely as though it had never existed.

"To show you how despairing I was at one time, I actually told my husband how I would like certain rings, etc., disposed of when I would be no more.

"Thanks be to a merciful Providence, I yet keep them, and enjoy good health—which is better than gold."

SAMPSON'S KICK.

Claims That Dewey's Opinion Has No Place in Schley Verdict.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The objection of Admiral W. T. Sampson to that portion of Admiral Dewey's report of the Schley court of inquiry in which he says Admiral Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago and entitled to the credit of the victory was filed with Secretary Long today.

Sampson claims that the President and Navy Department had already decided that he was in command, and Schley second in command, and that this question was not referred to the court for consideration. He alleges that Schley's own statement fixes Sampson as commander.

Secretary Long today formally terminated the Sampson-Schley controversy so far as the Navy Department is concerned by approving the majority opinion of the court and dissolving that tribunal. The entire case is now closed.

The Hawaiian Electric Company employes were entertained at a luau yesterday in Pauoa Valley.

Frisco Colony on Christmas Day.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 26.—Christmas in San Francisco was a day of great delight to those Hawaiians who spent the day here. There were not very many islanders left for the holiday season in this city, as almost all have hurried back to Hawaii, to enjoy the pleasures of a family reunion. Those Hawaiians who were here made the most of the day.

At the Occidental and the California hotels, though, the colony of Hawaiians was smaller than usual, Christmas cheer sped the passing hours quickly, and "Aloha oe!" was repeated many times.

At the Occidental, Prince David Kawananakoa is registered, having returned from San Jose, where he has been paying devoted court to Miss Abbie Campbell. The Campbells ate their Christmas dinner at the St. James hotel in San Jose.

A merry group of Hawaiians partook of the following bill of fare at the Occidental hotel:

Lynnhaven Bay Oysters on the Half Shell
Clear Green Turtle, Special
Essence de Volaile, a la Victoria
Chablis
Celery en branche Olives
Saucisson de Lyon Canape de Caviar
Paupiettes of English Sole, a la Berci
Bass Rayee, Sauce Mousseline
Pommes Persilade, Concombres Confits
Philadelphia Capon, Celery Sauce
Cabere
Ris de Veau aux Champignons, en
Caisse, a la Montcalm
Cochon de Lait, aux Pomme, Roti
Filet de Bouef, Pique, a la Segur
Apple Charlotte, a la Parisienne
Fresno Turkey, Farci, Cranberry Sauce
Tame Goose, with Dressing, Apple Sauce
Prime Ribs of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding
Sparkling Moselle
Petit Pois Cauliflower au gratin
Sugar Corn Haricots Verts
Boiled, Mashed and Baked Potatoes
Baked Sweet Potatoes
Canvasback Duck, with Hominy Croquettes
Saddle of Sierra Bear, a la Cumberland
Terrine de Foie-gras Jambon Glace
Chaux Froid of Chicken, en Aspec
Romain Mayonnaise of Chicken
Lettuce Chicoree
English Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce
Mince Pie Gele au Port Bisquit Tortoni
New England Pumpkin Pie
Fruit Cake Crocans, a la Francaise
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream
Gateaux Armanett Orange Water Ice
Copeton Grove Navel Oranges
Lady and Yellow Newtown Pippin Apples
Bananas Paper Shell Walnuts
Almonds Pecans Mixed Candies
Bonbons
Creme de Brie, Neuchatel
Roquefort Crackers
Cafe Noir

In the evening the usual Christmas ball was given at the Occidental, and was a great success. Among familiar faces seen were: Charles R. Bishop, who is the oldest kamaaina of the Occidental; J. S. Gay, Aubrey Robinson and family; H. S. Robinson, Elmer Paxton, J. G. Rothwell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewers, Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. Gussie Schmidt, John G. Campbell, C. S. Holloway and family. Mr. Holloway arrived last night in time for dinner and was met at the Occidental by his wife. B. F. Dillingham did not dance, but enjoyed viewing the gaiety. The Occidental was beautifully decorated and the ball was a great success.

At the California hotel the guests enjoyed the following menu:

Blue Points on the Shell
Creme de Volaille a la Reine, Hortense
Consomme Printanier
Celery en Branche Salted Almonds
Pin Money Pickles Canape Lorenzo
Striped Bass a la Dauphine
Filet de Turbot a la Admiral
Pommes Parisienne
Boiled Capon al a Toulouse
Dupee Ham, Champagne Sauce
Filet de Boeuf a la Rothschild
Cotalette d'Agneau a la Pompadour
Croustades of Beef Marrow, aux Truffles
Pineapple Fritters a la Diplomat
Frozen Egg Nogg
Prime Ribs of Christmas Beef au Jus
Young Goose with Sage and Onion
Dressing, Apple Sauce
Turkey Stuffed with Chestnuts, Cranberry Sauce
Canvasback Duck, Currant Jelly
Spinach au Veloute, Haricots Verts
Sugar Corn, Mashed Potatoes
Boiled New Potatoes, Browned Sweet Potatoes
Jambon Glace Langue de Boeuf a laEcarlate
Pate de Gibier aux Truffles
Chicken Mayonnaise Escarolle
Lettuce Tomato
Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce
Mince Pie Pumpkin Pie
Croutes aux Cerises
Eclairs a la Duchesse
Angel Cake Petits Fours
Muscovite Jelly
Fruits in Season Mixed Nuts
Cluster Raisins Smyrna Figs
Roquefort Cheese and Camenbert Cheese
Candies Cafe Noir

Mrs. George Beckley is at the California with her children, as is Mrs. Thomas Krouse, with her little girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane and their children are also there. The Fred Macfarlanes are planning to go East after the holidays, but have not yet made up their minds definitely.

Colonel G. W. Macfarlane and his family were preparing on Christmas to go to Honolulu, on today's steamer. The Colonel expects to stay several months in Hawaii, as he has a number of important business affairs to attend to. When I asked him if he had any news of the Queen, he skimmed over a letter he had just received from her, and said:

"The Queen is at the Ebbitt house in Washington, the hotel which is so much patronized by the army and navy people. She wrote that she had been confined to her room for a week by a heavy cold, which she had taken at Salt Lake City. She said that she was about over the cold and expected to attend a fair, of which the patronesses were very prominent ladies. The Queen mentioned that she had met Baroness Hangelmuller, Miss Pauncefote, the daughter of the English Ambassador; the Misses Leiter, daughters of the millionaire, Levi Z. Leiter; Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Senator Bates. These ladies had all wished her well in her mission to secure an award from Congress for the confiscation of the crown lands. The Queen wrote that she was in good spirits and confident of success."

George D. O'Neil and wife and F. S. Peachy of Honolulu, who arrived a day or two ago on the Mohican, are registered at the Occidental hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spreckels and Miss Lurline Spreckels have arrived in Hamburg, Germany. They expect to spend some time in Europe.

W. S. Dole of Honolulu, a nephew of Governor Dole, is a guest at the Rosslyn hotel in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Anna Sawyer and Miss Mary Barker, who expect to sail from Japan for San Francisco on January 12, will stay some days at Honolulu on their way here.

Edward A. Douthitt, assistant Attorney-General of Honolulu, who was married here a few days ago, is spending his honeymoon about the city; Mr. Douthitt was married last week to Miss Edith Alden at St. Dominic's church, by the Reverend Thomas C. Clancy. His father, the late D. William Douthitt, was a well-known lawyer here. Mr. Douthitt formerly lived at 1809 Devisadero street, but has been in the islands for six months or more. He was formerly associated with Attorney Peter Dunne, a brother of Attorney Dunne of Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Douthitt expect to sail for Honolulu on January 4.

On the Coptic, which leaves here next Saturday, will sail Miss Katherine Dillon, and Miss Patricia Cosgrave for Japan. Miss Dillon has many acquaintances in Honolulu, and will probably be entertained during her short stay there. She gave a luncheon a few days ago at the University Club, to eleven of her girl friends. The table was decorated in Jerusalem berries and greens. The affair was complimentary to Miss Georgie Hopkins. The other guests were: Miss Pearl Landers, Miss Frances Hopkins, Miss Jaqueline Moore, Mrs. Laurence Scott, Mrs. Will Taylor, Miss Bernice Drown, Miss Helen Dean, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, Mrs. W. S. Martin and Miss Carrie Taylor.

Charles McCarthy, the well-known liquor man of Honolulu, is spending the holidays with his family. He had only recently made a trip here, and had gone back to Honolulu with the intention of remaining there, but letters came to him from him wife and from his four little children, which had to be answered in person. The McCarthys are staying on Page street, and had a happy family Christmas.

Judge George Gear spent Christmas with his father and other relatives here, the whole family except A. V. Gear being brought together again for the first time in some years.

Professor Eckert, head of the Agricultural Experimental Station in Honolulu, is here visiting his family, who live on Clay street. Eckert is on two months' vacation, and intends to return to Hawaii on January 25.

J. C. Penney, head chemist at Ewa plantation, is registered at the Grand hotel. He and Eckert are much together. Penney will probably sail for Honolulu today.

Dr. Humphris is at the California, after a trip East. He may return home on the steamer carrying this letter.

W. E. Burnett, formerly a partner in the Washington Mercantile Company of Honolulu, is now keeping a retail grocery at Madison and Twenty-seventh avenues, Seattle. He is prospering in a business way. Mrs. Burnett and children have been visiting her mother in Montreal, Canada.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

PORTO RICANS WE DIDN'T GET

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Hawaiians will remember that some months ago when the plantation managers of the Islands were bringing in Porto Ricans for laborers, that the Examiner made a great howl about the matter, and accused the sugar men of making slaves of the miserable Porto Ricans. So far did the Examiner go in its fight for notoriety, that it sent agents to meet the Porto Ricans, and to dissuade them from continuing their journey to Hawaii. A number of the Porto Ricans were scared by the frightful bugaboos conjured up by the yellow journalists, and dropped off along the route.

Ever since that time the various communities in which the Porto Ricans took up their abode have been burdened with their presence, and generally with their support. The latest case to come to light is that of a family by the name of Ortez, which is now suffering greatly in San Francisco.

The mother, with her two children, a boy of four years, and a little girl, a child in arms, are in the Salvation Army Home, 603 Washington street. The father has been an inmate of the County Hospital for four months past. From what can be learned, it seems that a year or more ago the family left Porto Rico for the Hawaiian Islands to work on a sugar plantation. Their trip to their far-away destination in the Pacific, was without incident until after they had left New Orleans, when they were persuaded to leave the party of which they were members, under the promise of better things in this country, but which have not yet materialized. From the day they arrived in this city they have been a public charge. The father has been in the hospital for four months, as stated, while the mother is forced to subsist upon the kindness of the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Ortez appears to be bright and willing to work, and does the domestic duties assigned to her by the captain of the home with an evident desire to do thoroughly the labor assigned to her.

Mayor Phelan has interested himself in their cause, and would be pleased to hear from anyone who might offer help to them.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

It is said that the Oahu Railway will soon commence a suit to test the validity of the income tax law, and the action submitted on an agreed statement of facts.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

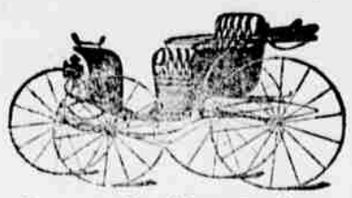
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. POTTER CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, $100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Chainless Spaulding
For Ladies or Gentlemen
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Cleveland Chain Wheels
Choice of tires, saddle, gear,
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When you can buy a Cleveland at $35 there is no other wheel in competition, as they are the LEADERS. You take no chances when you buy these reliable wheels, as every one is fully guaranteed by us, and the equipment is of the very best. Wheels sold on installments.

Full line of the celebrated FAY JUVENILE WHEELS, at $25.00.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
COPTIC	JAN. 4	GAELIC	JAN. 8
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 18	CHINA	JAN. 20
GAELIC	JAN. 28	DORIC	JAN. 31
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
CHINA	FEB. 14	PERU	FEB. 15
DORIC	FEB. 22	COPTIC	FEB. 25
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12	PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20	GAELIC	MARCH 23
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, December 31.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from the Colonies; 5:30 p. m.

Am. schr. Joseph Russ, Peterson, 25 days from Portland; 7 a. m.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, from Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Koloa, at 3 a. m., with 3,632 bags sugar.

Br. sp. Langdale, Hunter, 154 days from London; 10 a. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai; 3 p. m.

Wednesday, January 1.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco; 7 a. m.

Am. sp. Florence, Spicer, 21 days from Tacoma.

Thursday, January 2.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, 14 days from Eureka.

Am. bkt. George C. Perkins, Jensen, 18 days from Eureka.

Schr. Concord, Mana, from Hawaii.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, December 31.

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San Francisco; 9:30 p. m.

Am. bk. Kaiulani, Dabel, for San Francisco; 1 p. m.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hansen, for San Francisco.

Thursday, January 2.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Eleele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, passengers and mail only for Koloa; 5 p. m.

Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Kaanapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele; 5 p. m.

Str. Walaleale, Piltz, for Eleele and lee side of Kauai; 5 p. m. Carries explosives.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona and Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Kaulkeaouli, for Paauilo; 3 p. m.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies; 9 p. m.

PRINCE IS NAMED FOR SEAT

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed permission to draw it. There was some fireworks over this plan, for the members of the executive committee did not want to see any power slipping away from them, and so they insisted that they must have the resolution read to them for their approval, before it could be submitted to the mass meeting. This will be done at the same time the list of the speakers is given for the consideration of this evening's gathering.

Senator Kalauokalani said that he was in receipt of a letter from Delegate Wilcox, in which there was an explanation of his bill for the creation of a national leper settlement on Molokai. The letter was in the hands of the printer, and so could not be read. The substance of the letter was that the object of the bill was to provide for the lepers at national expense, so that there would be at all times a supply of palai, and so that the very best of medical aid could be given to them. There was introduced a resolution condemning the bill as contrary to public policy, and to the wish of the Hawaiian people, but it was decided that this should go over until this evening, or until a copy of the bill may be received from Washington, so that there may be no misunderstanding of the measure.

It was developed during the discussion that there was a bill prepared at Kalaupapa and sent on to Delegate Wilcox, the agitation being started by some of the lepers. They seem to have been animated by a desire to have a constant supply of their food, and to place the blame for the absence of sufficient pol to the local authorities. Their bill, with some changes, is allegedly that which has been presented to Congress by Delegate Wilcox.

There was a constant agitation of the matter of the reorganization of the party, but there was no chance for the young men to get their plan through. The older men were not ready for any kind of a change until they had thought it all over several times and were quite prepared for the movement.

After the nomination of Prince Cupid the meeting adjourned until this evening, for the purpose of permitting the committee to have time to perfect their program.

DETROIT, Mich., December 19.—General R. A. Alger, former Secretary of War, is critically ill.

The New Year's traffic on the Rapid Transit was the greatest since the operation commenced. The total number of passengers carried, 14,183, representing $709.15 in fares. This is a thousand more people than have patronized the line on any single day heretofore.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PAIN.

The possibilities of pain are understood in the full by few. In the old days of the thumbscrew and the rack, the boot and the wheel, the study of anatomy was carried on to serve a devilish ingenuity in devising methods of torture more cruel and more slow. The story of the sufferings of those who underwent the ordeal of the torture seems incredible; yet every pain of these tortures has been duplicated by Nature. She can rack the body by rheumatic pains. On the overstrained chords of the nerves she can play discordant music. She can extend her torments through years of agony which to the onlooker seem unbearable. Yet for Nature this must be said; she provides for the pain she produces, a certain cure. In some herb of the field, in some bitter bark of the tree, in some rare or common fruit, or in the combination of all of these, there is rescue from the grip of pain. The Indian, compelled to look for help to Nature, has found those healing ingredients which, combined in Kickapoo Indian Oil, give it the peculiar power over pain which makes it so remarkable. There is no pain can resist its power. It acts upon the racked nerves like a charm. It cures toothache, headache, earache, neuralgic, rheumatic, and all sudden and acute pains. It is just as effective for sore throat, chilblains, burns, bruises, sprains, strains, colic, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, and cramps in the stomach or limbs. It is good for external or internal use, and can be used with equal effect for man or beast.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

Fast Route Opened For a Thousand Dollars.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—If what Town Talk says is true, Sam Parker wants his name on the scroll of fame, and is willing to pay a cash consideration in advance. Town Talk's Christmas number has a story about Parker which has greatly amused his friends and acquaintances here. It is as follows:

Samuel Parker, the rich and handsome Hawaiian who was a member of Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet, and who was defeated for Congress by Bob Wilcox, passed through San Francisco a few days ago on his way from Honolulu to Washington. Sam is ambitious and would like to be famous among the statesmen of the United States, and during the short time he was here he asked the advice of a friend about the wisdom of paying a thousand dollars to have his picture and biography in a "History of Great Men." He said that a solicitor had made him a remarkable offer. The book is to include the lives of all the foremost men of all times, and is not to be arranged chronologically, but at the will of the publishers. Sam was told that he could choose his own neighbors in the volume and pay according to position. "He said that for $1,000 he would sandwich me between George Washington and King Kalakaua," said the Hawaiian, "and that the scale was distinctly a sliding one. For $1,250 he would guarantee that my biography would be next to Roosevelt's, and for $2,000 they would sacrifice the choice position of the whole book and have me follow the life of Napoleon, and be followed by that of Julius Caesar."

Parker's friend agreed to look into the matter for him. He hunted up the solicitor and presented himself as a candidate for admission to the history. The agent glibly rehearsed the names of the most distinguished living patrons, including, among Californians, Harrison Gray Otis, Irving Scott, Moses Gunst, Julius Kahn, Judge Treadwell, Dr. O'Donnell, and many others whose names I will not mention for fear of bringing down on them other inflictions. Pinned to the facts, the solicitor confessed that he would accept any one who had the ready cash or whose contract could be discounted, and who was not actually serving time. Parker was advised to keep out of the book.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

STEAM CARRIAGES GROW IN FAVOR

Superintendent L. T. Grant, of the Automobile company, returned from his trip through the States yesterday in the Sonoma. Mr. Grant was left behind when President Atherton returned to arrange for the adjustment of the insurance upon the vehicles, which were sent on to Chicago for rehabilitation. While away he investigated the matter of automobiles thoroughly and although he is not sanguine over the outlook here he is convinced that there is a great future for horseless traction. Speaking of this last evening he said:

"We arranged the matter of the insurance, getting a sum less than one-half the value of the machines. The concern which had sold the machines and given guarantees as to them, failed the day before they arrived in Chicago, and we had them in our charge. I investigated many batteries, hiring some of them and making the tests without the makers knowing what I was doing. There is a battery made in Philadelphia which seems to be able to do the work demanded of a vehicle battery. Then, too, there is a promise of the Edison battery in the spring, which will weigh only half so much as the old types and will give thirty per cent more efficiency.

"In Boston the electric machines have been withdrawn owing to the same trouble we had, and in Washington and New York the trouble was experienced, but new batteries were installed. In the latter city there are many cabs running. The steam carriages are making great headway. There are many steam wagons in New York; one line of wagons carrying sixteen passengers now running from Courtland street ferry through Wall street to the East river is making a great success. I saw such a line in San Francisco, the wagons being run from the ferry up Market street on a five-cent fare basis with many passengers. The gasoline wagon is generally discredited.

"While I do not know what will be done here there seems to me to be a possibility of success with a line of steam wagonettes, machines which will weigh only 1600 pounds, to carry eighteen people, running say from the city to Waikiki on a ten-cent fare basis. I heard that there was talk of the establishment of an agency for the locomobiles here, but I do not know who is behind the matter. I shall devote my attention to closing up the business of the Automobile company, and have made no plans further than that."

A CASE WITH LOCAL ANGLES

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The Chronicle has the following concerning certain suits in which Edward Pollitz is interested, and in which Hawaiian sugar stocks are at stake:

The validity of the regulation in the State constitution by which sales of stock on margins or for future delivery is prohibited and the recovery of money paid on such sales is provided for has been challenged in suits brought by Bernhard R. Banning and Clara H. Banning against Edward Pollitz and Henry St. Goar, who are in partnership as stock brokers. Large amounts are at stake in these actions. Pollitz & Co. have as their attorneys Heller & Powers, Deal, Tauszky & Wells, and A. A. Moore, who say in answers to the complaints of the Bannings that the claim in each suit is based on this provision in section 26 of article IV of the State constitution, and that the provision is void, as it is in conflict with the United States constitution. They maintain that it is not in accord with the fourteenth amendment of the Federal constitution, as it takes property without due process of law and prevents citizens from having equal protection. They say that the prohibition in the section referred to is not confined to gambling in stocks, but covers also legitimate business transactions. The answers were filed yesterday in the Superior Court.

Recently Judge Troutt decided against a broker on account of this constitutional provision, and gave judgment for the amount paid on margins. The provision, he remarked, was inserted in the constitution because of the gambling which prevailed in mining stocks, but nevertheless is applied to stocks of all corporations.

In one action Banning sued for $20,997, for which amount 750 shares of Honokaa Sugar Company stock were sold. In another he seeks to recover 400 shares of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company stock and $3,200, which was collected as dividends on this stock. The brokers say that Banning owed them $88,000 on February 26, 1900, and that by his direction they sold the Honokaa stock and credited him with $20,997. The Hawaiian stock was deposited with them to cover margins. They claim that Banning now owes them $66,270.68, and ask judgment for that amount. Clara H. Banning sued in one action for $22,500 and 1,200 shares of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company stock, and in another for 400 shares of that stock. All of these shares were placed with Pollitz & Co. to cover margins. The brokers ask for judgment against her for $62,466.10, which her account shows she owes, and they ask in each case that the stock left with them be sold to meet the judgment they demand.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HANNA WRITES OF M'KINLEY

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—In a copyrighted article in the National Magazine, United States Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio writes at length concerning the late President William McKinley. In conclusion the writer gives the following personal reminiscences: "I know of nothing in American history that can compare with the splendid climax and ending of this noble life. One of the sweetest consolations that come to me is the memory that on Tuesday preceding his death he asked to see a newspaper, and when he was told: 'Not today,' he asked: 'Is Mark here?' 'Yes, Mr. President.' was the response, and in that one sweet last remembrance was a rich reward for the years of devotion which it had always been my pleasure to give him. There was nothing in the expression of his face or manner denoting exultation over his victory when it was announced that he was elected President. He seemed to fully realize the sacred responsibilities placed upon him and the quiet dignity and self-possession which marked the man then and in days after were just what his personal friends expected of him. The first day I greeted him after he was inaugurated at the White House, in the course of conversation I inadvertently called him 'Major' and 'Governor,' and when I stopped to correct myself he would say: 'Each one is fitting; I'm not particular which.'"

Miss Coughran's Mission.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Miss Ernestine Coughran, who has returned from Hawaii on a sailing vessel, says that she will soon go east on an important mission for Judge Humphreys. Miss Coughran remarks that she disliked to leave Hawaii at this time, where her services seemed to be greatly needed, but she feels that, to have staid there, would have been at the expense of grave interests personal to her former employer.

A Flood of Gifts

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—According to the daily papers never before in the history of the holiday festivities has Christmas giving been so universal in this city and vicinity. It is estimated that large business houses and corporations alone distributed over $1,000,000 among their employees. Other accounts tell how John D. Rockefeller gave the trainmen on the railroads on which he traveled on Christmas eve $10 gold pieces, and it is also said that Miss Helen Gould sent a bag of gold coins to be distributed among the employes upon her estates up the Hudson river.

Consumptives May Not Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Commissioner of Immigration North, in reply to a hypothetical question, informed the Oceanic Steamship Company yesterday that cabin passengers are subject to the same regulations in his department as those of the steerage, and the fact that a passenger suffering from advanced stages of tuberculosis was wealthy and travelled on a first-class ticket would not exempt him from the provisions prohibiting the landing of immigrants afflicted with contagious diseases.

Jared Smith begins work today on his new detail under the Bureau of Irrigation. For two months he will study the irrigation problems of Hawaii and will visit Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai in his investigations. Most of the work will be done on Oahu, however, as there is more pumping apparatus in use here. Mr. Smith will obtain statistics as to rainfall, amount of water used in irrigation per acre, yield and value of crops grown on such land, class of power, fuel, kinds of pumps and similar information.

END OF YEAR IN FOREIGN SPORT

England easily won the first test match with Australia.

Billy Lyons was the first 100 to 1 shot to win at Oakland.

Milo W. Potter's stable of fancy horses was sold at Los Angeles for $12,770.

Austin Rice and George Dixon fought twenty rounds, the former obtaining the decision.

George Dixon and Joe Tipton have been matched.

Harvard has ignored the challenge of Berkeley's track team.

George Gardner put Kid Carter to sleep in the eighth round.

Young Peter Jackson defeated Charlie O'Rourke in four rounds.

Al Neill and "Mysterious" Billy Smith are matched to box again.

Oscar Gardner and Jack Whitaker fought a twenty-round draw.

Rio Shannan, a 15 to 1 shot, won the $3000 Christmas handicap at San Francisco.

Larry Temple knocked out Eddy Kenny in four rounds.

Berkeley defeated an all Southern California football team by a score of 38 to 0.

The unbeaten Michigan football team has arrived in San Francisco to play Stanford.

A fight at Jeffersonville, Ind., between Marvin Hart and Harry Rodgers was stopped by the police.

Jockey Lester Reiff became a benedick recently in San Francisco.

Starter Caldwell is seriously ill.

Three track records were broken at New Orleans on Christmas Day. Geo. Arnold, carrying 123 pounds, ran a mile in 1:39 flat.

It is rumored that the English Jockey Club will reinstate Jockey Tod Sloan in the near future.

An Arkansas club has bid $10,000 and 50 per cent of the picture privileges for the McGovern-"Young Corbett" contest.

Jeffries says that he is tired of the show business and will make a match at once.

Dutch Thurston lost the decision to Charley Burns.

Headwater ran six and a half furlongs at Oakland in 1:12¼, a coast record.

Corrigan's imported English stallion Dunlop dropped dead near Sacramento.

Ben Taylor defeated "Sandy" Ferguson after five rounds.

George Gardner and Jack Root are matched to fight

"Kid" Bennett won from Eddie Toy on a foul.

CHRISTMAS AT LIHUE.

Novel Features of a Holiday Entertainment at That Place.

A novel and very pleasant form of Christmas entertainment was given to the Lihue children and the public on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, at the court house, by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate. It was an original Christmas comedy, entitled "Santa Claus at Home," in which a committee of the children interviewed Santa Claus with intent to secure his liberal attention. There was a Santa Claus house of generous proportions, with a chimney out of which Santa Claus appeared. There were dwarfs to do his bidding, witches, who refused to help him, and fairies more amenable. Mrs. Santa Claus, a scold, and little Johnny, a chip off the old block. It is needless to say that the visit of the committee was not in vain; the affair ended in a joyous delivery of presents, some 200 in number. Several keen local "hits" enhanced the interest for the grown people.

LONDON, December 21.—The fall in the securities of cable companies, which commenced with the announcement of the success of Marconi's experiments in having signals transmitted across the ocean by his wireless system of telegraphy, has become continuous throughout the week.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN

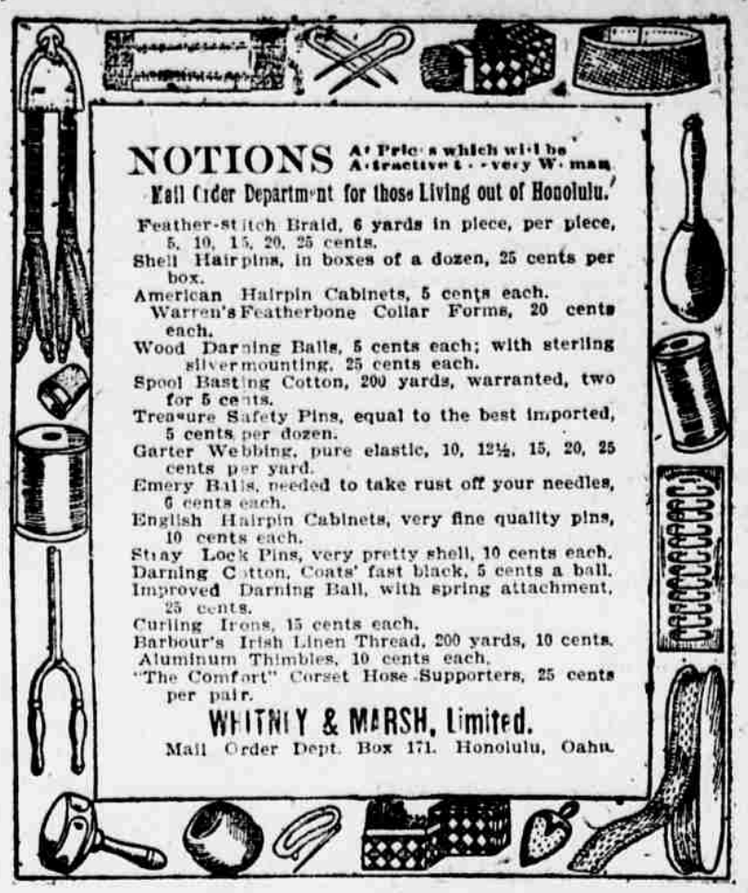
If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 5 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.

Mail Order Dept. Box 171. Honolulu, Oahu.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us —you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.



Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

SAVED $15.00.

:o:

"I saved $15.00 on the order you sent me last, besides receiving better and fresher goods than I obtain here."

(Extract from letter received from Tokio, Japan.)

We are of the impression that there are many others who can send to us the same satisfactory result, and we invite a comparison of prices in our catalogue with local rates.

Freight and other expenses do not exceed 20 per cent.

We guarantee quality of our goods, safe packing and delivery.

Let us become better acquainted.

We have complete price lists for the asking. Postal card insures same by return mail.

Smiths' Cash Store,

Nos. 25-27 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

REBUKE FOR MILES

President Censures Commander of the Army.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—President Roosevelt took a hand in the Sampson-Schley embroglio today, and the hand was heavy. It jarred the army and navy to the foundation, and officers of both branches of service are standing aghast tonight at the rebuke administered to Lieutenant-General Miles. By a sharp personal rebuke heard by others and through Secretary Root, the President administered censure to General Miles in such terms that the sting of it will last forever. It was on account of an interview in which Miles had given his views of the Schley case. The President also demanded the resignation of Maclay. The latter declines to resign on the ground that he is protected by the civil service rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Long discharged Edgar Stanton Maclay today, he having refused to resign.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Barred From Hawaiian Forts.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular extending the prohibition against the importation of meat cattle from Australia and New Zealand into the United States, so as to include Hawaii, it being a territory of the United States.